Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875. NUMBER 50.

IMPORTANT
NOTICE!
TO ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Owing to the great scarcity of money and the long continued neglect of many of my customers to pay up their indebtedness for the past year or more, I am compelled to adopt

ANOTHER SYSTEM

of doing business. Very many of my customers have allowed their accounts to run for such an unreasonable length of time that a great loss to me, without any benefit to themselves, has been the result. Hence it is that I find it

Impossible to Continue the Credit System

and at the same time keep up my stock and meet my obligations promptly.

I am sincerely thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to me, and now earnestly ask one and all who are indebted to me, no matter how large or how small the amount, to call and settle, either by cash or note,

BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1875,

as I need and must have money. Believing as I do from past experience (which I have paid well for) that it will be better for me as well as for my customers to adopt the ready-pay system,

I WILL NOT,
After the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT,
SELL ANY GOODS ON CREDIT.

I am fully convinced that in three cases out of four persons buying goods never find a more convenient time to pay than when they make their purchases, and as an inducement to my customers to buy for cash or in exchange for country produce, I will, after the above date,

KNOCK OFF ONE-HALF the PROFIT

heretofore realized in this place on goods of the same class.

Hoping that my old customers will take no offense at the new mode of doing business I am about to adopt, but will continue to favor me with their patronage on a strictly cash basis, which they will be sure to find the very best for all concerned, I pledge myself to mark my goods down to the lowest cash rates.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!
AND COMPTITION DEFIED!
IN GOODS AS WELL AS PRICES.
George Huntley,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Groceries,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
EBENSBURG, PA.

P. S. Manufacturers and others who sometimes find it necessary to send orders for goods through their employes, can make special arrangements, with the understanding that their accounts will be paid in full at the end of each month. [Dec. 11, 1874.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Mansion House, in Johnstown, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JANUARY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Joseph Kost, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Township road, and adjoining lands of heirs of Joseph Heslop, dec'd, and John Cushon, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a two story frame building used for a brewery, vault, cellars, fixtures and appurtenances complete, now in the occupancy of Joseph Kost.

ALSO, a piece or parcel of land situate in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Township road, and adjoining lands of heirs of Joseph Heslop, dec'd, and Jonathan Orricks, containing about 1½ acres, more or less, having thereon erected a frame stable.

ALSO, a piece or parcel of land situate part in Conemaugh township and part in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., running 23 feet along Township road and back 300 feet, adjoining lands of John Cushon on two sides and Thomas Walters on the other.

TAKEN IN EXECUTION and to be sold at the suit of John Geis, now for use of Joseph Head.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-third on confirmation of the Deed.
HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 21, 1874.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable Farm in Westmoreland county, Pa., within one-fourth of a mile of Blairsville and not far from the village of Cokeville, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. Said Farm contains 104 ACRES, and has thereon erected a good STONE HOUSE containing 7 rooms, a good LOG BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, GRANARIES, CORN CRIB, &c., and there is an excellent spring of pure water on the premises. There is no better farm in Western Pennsylvania for raising stock or carrying on the dairy business. For further information and terms apply to or address
A. FORD, Cresson, Pa., or
Mrs. C. A. FORD, Blairsville, Pa.
Nov. 20.-tf.

STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE.—Following is a description of a Steam Tannery and Real Estate located in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa., which are offered for sale on the most liberal terms: The property consists of 3 Acres of Land, on which is erected a TWO STORY BUILDING, 40 by 50, and a ONE STORY BUILDING, 20 by 80, 18 Vats, 6 Leaches, 1 large Leach Tank, 2 Limes, 1 Handler, 2 Bates, 1 good Engine of 10-horse power, 1 Bark Mill, 1 Machine for rolling leather, and other fixtures. The establishment has a capacity for tanning 5,000 hides per year, and has advantages in the way of low prices of bark, convenience to railroad and market, etc. This is a rare chance for a tanner with a small capital. For terms, etc., apply to
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Nov. 20, 1874.-tf.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of BERNARD MULLIN, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, having been issued to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must be paid forthwith, and all claims against the same should be presented duly authenticated for settlement.
FRANCIS MULLIN, Ad, m'r.
Dec. 25.-6t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST
Prairie Lands
—IN—
IOWA AND NEBRASKA
FOR SALE BY THE
BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. CO.
On Ten Years' Credit and 6 per cent. Interest.

One Million Acres in Iowa & Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine farming and Stock Raising. The Soil is rich and easily cultivated; Climate warm; Seasons long; Taxes low, and Education Free. No Payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then only ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

Land Exploring Tickets

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rail Road, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.
Half Fare to families of purchasers, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.
Twenty per cent. premium for cultivation.
Large Discounts for Cash within one, two and three years.
Products will pay for Land and Improvements long before the Principal becomes due.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
[12-25-3m.] Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa Lands, or Lincoln, Neb., for Nebraska Lands.

ANOTHER
OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY. TO THE 27TH FEBRUARY NEXT, OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF THE MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY NOW APPOINTED.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each Coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky., or THOS. H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway, N. Y. [12-25.-4t.]

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large eight-page independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price, $1.20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS! New and Second-Hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, by HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, etc.

THE MARVEL OF THE WORLD. Bethesda Water.—It has restored thousands from the brink of the grave; given health and strength to those deemed beyond the reach of all medical science, and turned the path of affliction to one of happiness in the blessings which its virtues. It cures the deadly Bright's disease and Diabetes; eradicates all diseases of the kidneys; restores the urinary organs to strength and power—in a word, it is a natural restorer of health, and has performed the most wonderful and miraculous cures of any known specific on the globe. Address, for circulars, &c.,
COL. R. DUNBAR, Waukesha, Wis.

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FELT CARPETINGS, 35cts per yd. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of Plaster. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. For samples, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents,
NO. 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

SPLENDID TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very elegant and commodious residence in Ebensburg borough will be sold on reasonable terms. The House is brick and contains 12 rooms, 8 feet halls and basement wash-house, besides a good cellar divided into two apartments. The Lot is 126x264 feet and is well set with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery. Large Stable, Ice House, and three Buildings used as law offices. This property is desirable for a large family, or with very little improvement would make a first class hotel or summer boarding house.
JNO. E. SCANLAN, Agent.
Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.-tf.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.—Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I have several FARMS, HOUSES and LOTS, and BUILDING LOTS for sale, any or all of which will be disposed of at low figures and on fair terms. I also procure tenants for those having Houses and Lots or Farms for rent, and having a full set of new forms of *Leases, Notices to Quit,* &c., I am prepared to make rents *secure*. Give me a call and you will find my terms reasonable.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Real Estate Agent.
Ebensburg, Dec. 25, 1874.-1t.*

HANDS OFF!—This is to caution all persons against interfering in any way with the following described property, which I have this day bought from JOHN GABRIEL, of Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., and left in his possession during my pleasure: 1 black horse, 1 metal soled sled, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 plow, and two harrows. S. J. LUTHER.
Susquehanna Twp., Dec. 29, 1874.-3t.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—Take notice that an application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of HENRY SPIRES and MATHIAS BURNS, who were convicted of arson at September Term, 1874, of the Cambria County Court.
JOHN SLADE,
JAMES M'CLOSKEY.
Gallitzin, Dec. 25, 1874.-3t.*

The Country School Ma'am.

BY JAMES W. GIFFORD.

In shapely boots and apron white,
And neatly-fitting dresses,
With braided hat that scarcely shades
Her wealth of flowing tresses,
Down through the meadows, fair and green,
The country school ma'am passes,
Each morn with smiling face to greet
The laddies and the lasses.

The grass is heavy with the dew,
The sky is bright above her,
The sunlight lingers on her path,
The song-birds seem to love her;
They flit about her through the air,
And sing their sweetest praises,
The grasses spring to kiss her feet,
The clover and the daisies.

The children round the school house door,
Make haste to claim their greeting,
Their sunny faces flushed with joy,
Their little hearts fast beating.
Ah, ye who claim life's pleasures vain,
Have never known what bliss is,
Unless your youthful lips have felt
The country school ma'am's kisses.

Ah, well do I remember when,
In other summer weather,
Fair little Maud and I trudged down
The country road together;
Her dinner pail swung on her arm,
The meadow larks were singing,
While from its leafy perch, the thrush
Had set the hedge rows ringing.

Oh, happy days! Oh! joyful past!
Too dear to be but fleeting,
For little Maud long years ago,
First heard the angel's greeting;
But when the children home from school,
Come trooping through the clover,
Again I feel myself a boy,
And live the old days over.

BEAR HUNTING.

"Up with you, old boy, if you want to get a bear." Such were the words that aroused me from deep Indian morning sleep, so refreshing to a European after the tossing and restlessness of a night in the hot weather. Yet in a moment I was awake and sitting up, all eagerness to start, for bear-shooting was yet new to me. We were a party of three, all men in the service, who had managed to get leave for two months in the hot weather, and had gladly gone far away from the cantonments into the heart of the Ghauts, as the hills which run down the west of India are called. Our principal object was to bag a few of the large tigers which roam about these hills, but we were not averse to anything in the way of sport.

The bears which we were to seek for on this particular morning were of the common Indian black kind, clumsy in gait, and obstinate in character. Clothes were hastily put on, rifles looked to, and the ponies having been brought round, we mounted and rode off, at about 3 A.M. followed by a dusky crowd of villagers carrying guns, water, and thousand-and-one things without which it is assumed that a European is unable to exist in India. Each man of the party was wrapped in a garment, if it can be so called, which more resembled a coarse sheet than anything else. This—or these, for sometimes there were more than one—was wrapped round all parts of the wearer, except the legs, and the mouth was in almost every instance covered, for the Hindu has great fear of fever. As the day advances, it is curious to see these clothes gradually unwound from the body, and passed again and again about the head, until the latter appears of an enormous size, and the general appearance of each "nigger" suggests a mushroom with black legs. On we rode through the jungle for an hour or more, in darkness, and almost in silence, for the ordinary Englishman is seldom conversational before breakfast, and the birds in the trees either showed the same desire for quiet, or were asleep. At length we arrived at the foot of the hill, or rather at a point from which the ascent grew so steep that it was advisable to leave our ponies to await our return. Before commencing the climb, we looked round to see that all we wanted was there, and then, having lightened ourselves and burdened the natives, to handicap them, as A. said, as much as possible, up we went, scrambling and tumbling in the dark over trees and stones, till, without any greater mishap than the sudden fall of my rifle, accompanied by a nigger, over a huge boulder, we arrived at the crest of the line of hills which we were to occupy.

Our mode of procedure, and our reasons for adopting it, were as follows. The bear, which during the day lies hid in some cave or shady recess near the summit of a hill, at night descends into the valleys in search of food, but at the first dawn returns to his home, in time to avoid the heat of the sun. The object of the hunter is to meet him while so returning; to this end it is usual to post a line of natives at some distance apart, along the tops of the hills, with orders that, if any bear be seen, the fact shall be telegraphed by signal along the line to the hunters, who wait at about the centre of the string of watchers.

The beaters, as the villagers are always called, even when they do not beat, having been posted under the superintendence of the head shekarry, we sat down to wait for dawn.

Gradually the black of the sky was tinged with color in the east, and the stars grew paler and paler, trees unseen before seemed to grow into being, until at last, far down in the plain, bushes were visible, which, to an enthusiastic eye, looked remarkably like bears. But they never were bears, and any hints that they resembled them were received with a grunt—expressive of as much contempt as he dared show—by Saccaram, the old shekarry. The light grew brighter and brighter, and all the plain at last was clearly visible, but not so the bears; and we, with the natural disgust of Englishmen roused out of bed before light, and to no purpose, were beginning to grumble, when Saccaram was seen making signals for us to come to him.

"What is it?" we shouted.

"A bear! sahib."

"Let's go and see."

And sure enough there were "pugs" of a bear, of the day before, Saccaram said; but that was enough. The footprint, or "pug," of a bear closely resembles that of a man, but is rather wider at the toes, in front of which may always be seen the print of the claws, so that there is little chance of mistaking one for the other. We had hardly resumed our position, when we saw a native running as if for his life in our direction, and shouting "Bear! bear!" loud enough to have warned the animal of which he spoke. A word or two from A. and some disrespectful remarks as to his female relations from Saccaram, reduced him to reason; and trembling, partly from excitement, partly from fear that his carelessness would be the cause of loss of part of his pay, the beater explained how a man about a mile away had signalled the approach of a bear towards the part of the hill where he stood.

Away we went as hard as we could run, B. the youngest, and the last from home, leading, as he should; I second; and A. a bad third, using, I am afraid, strong language at the excitement which made us youngsters in such a great hurry. A. soon gave up, though I could still hear him grumbling; and I, after a time, dropped into a quiet walk; but B. though the ground was rough and covered with loose stones, still ran on, turning now and then to beckon us up. At last, he too broke into a walk, until, on reaching the top of a small rise, he turned, and cried out: "Come on, you fellows; there are two of them!" Off we went again; and as I reached the spot where B. had stood, I saw him in the act of firing at two black backs which rose above the top of the dried grass with which the hillside was covered. Down I went at once to him, though, as I ran, I noticed that B.'s shots did not seem to produce much effect. As I reached him, the bears turned at about twenty-five yards from us, and came up at us. Like an idiot, I did not wait until they were clear of the grass, but fired both my barrels at the mass of black hair which alone I could see; and, it is scarcely necessary to say, my shouts produced little or no effect beyond a grunt. We had now four empty barrels, and two bears. On came the bears, not angrily, but rather as if bored at so much noise, until at last they cleared the grass about ten paces from us, and then, suddenly changing their direction, passed close on one side of us, who stood there, feeling rather foolish, and trying to reload and to get our breath. A. now came up just as the bears cleared the far side of the crest, and rolled the hindmost over down the hill. Then commenced a grand fire from us youngsters, which continued, without much harm to the bear, as long as a patch of black hair remained in sight. At last, when A. having sat down and recovered his breath, and could speak, we received our punishment, in a long detail of misadventures. Suddenly, we were on the alert. Saccaram jumped and cried: "Sahib! there is the bear under the tree!" And so he was, rolled up like a black ball at the root of a tree about half-way down the side of the hill, and about three-quarters of a mile away. Off we went by a circuitous path, and very quietly, for fear of another mistake. Slowly we crept through the jungle, striving not to break a stick or rustle a leaf; slowly we came out into the open, and crept along until we saw the top of the tree under which the bear lay.

A. evidently determined to take first shot, motioned us to fall behind him. On we crawled until the stem of the tree was clear against the sky, and then the root, and then the ground beyond, was visible, but no bear. At last, when we were about fifteen yards from the tree, we heard a grunt, and a few leaves pattered on the ground. A. jumped up an' fired. Out rushed the bear, a great deal more frightened than hurt, until a second shot broke his hind-leg, and tumbled him down the hill. Away he went, on two legs, for A.'s first shot, we found, had broken his fore-leg; away for about a mile, up-hill and down-hill, not seeming to know quite where he wanted to go, until at last, to our delight, he turned, and came back towards us, meaning to pass a little to our right. We ran down to cut him off, but were too late, for we heard him grunting in front of us. Then commenced a running-fight through the open jungle, in which A. was outpaced, and B. and I alternately fired over each other's head at the bear, when he halted. It was not very sportsmanlike, but it was very good fun. At last we lost sight of the bear, and were beginning to think of how to excuse ourselves to A. when a native who was perched on a tree told us that our black friend had passed round the hill. About a hundred and fifty yards farther we found him, very sick, under a tree. We went in at him together, and with a couple of shots sent him to rejoin the deceased members of his family. A. now came up, looking volumes of bad language, and, when we showed him the bear, said only: "And how many holes have you made in his skin?" This idea had never struck us, that it might be wise to kill an animal without spoiling the skin, so we answered nothing, but sat down to wait until the operation of skinning had been completed.

We reached the tents about half-past nine, breakfasted, smoked a cheroot, and waited with impatience for the return of Saccaram, who had been sent to get intelligence of any game which might be afoot.

About eleven o'clock, just as the day was beginning to be at its hottest, the shekarry appeared at the door of the tent, and reported that the big tiger of which we were in search had left that part of the country, but that a bear had been marked down in a cave about three miles away. We knew that it was useless to try for the tiger, as in the hills they often traveled twenty or more miles in a night; so we decided to get the bear. But it was voted *nem. con.* that it was not worth while to go out in the heat of the day for a bear, and our excursion was therefore postponed until the afternoon. Orders were given for everything to be ready at three, and Saccaram was sent to provide for the due watching of the cave in which the bear lay, and for his being followed if, which was unlikely, he should leave it.

The long hot hours in the middle of the day are always wearisome in India above all others, but never more so than when passed in the jungle, with but few books, and these chosen generally for their solid character, rendering them likely to "last longer," than anything more amusing. However, the time went by, partly in sleep, partly in talk, until "tiffin" arrived, after which a cheroot carried us on up to three o'clock, at which hour we proposed to start.

As punctually to the hour as it is possible for anything to be in India, our procession set off, with little or no difference in its order to that of the morning. Slowly we proceeded along the valley, which, as usual in the Ghauts, was cut up into small fields near the village, but gradually, as we went farther and farther from the huts, resumed its character of open jungle; while the hills to the right and left were covered with masses of foliage, which obstructed the view, as much as the thick undergrowth of thorns and cane did the passage of the hunter.

After about an hour, we came to the place where it was judged that we should leave the ponies. Having dismounted, we crept carefully in single file along the narrow jungle-path, and up the hill, until at length we came to the edge of an open piece of ground which extended to the top of the hill. About one hundred and fifty yards from the edge of the forest where we stood, we could see the mouth of a cave, which, however, to our inexperienced eyes, looked far too small to allow of the passage of so large an animal as a bear. Yet the villages declared that he was there, so it remained only to get him out.

This was to be effected by means of what are in courtesy called "fireworks," though they but little resemble the brilliant artificial meteors which in England go by that name. Fireworks consist generally of two kinds—rockets and flower-pots; the former, a feeble imitation of those which we know by the same name; the latter, merely hollow cases of clay, which are filled with powder, and are intended to explode after having been thrown into the cave.

Our plan was as follows. Knowing that probably the bear, on being driven out of his cave, would strike up-hill, for such is their almost invariable course, we three, with our spare gun-bearers, were to be posted about one hundred yards above the mouth of the cave; the beaters were ordered to form a line along the edge of the wood, but not to show themselves, unless the bear seemed inclined to go down the hill, in which case they were, by yelling and screaming, to drive him up to us. Saccaram and one or two others who professed to entertain a thorough contempt for a bear, were to throw in the fireworks, covered by our rifles. The task of Saccaram may appear dangerous, but, as generally carried out, it consisted merely of a hurried throwing of flower-pots and a rocket or two, and an immediate rush in the opposite direction, without regard to the probable effect of the missiles.

We took our post, and the signal was given to begin. The flower-pots were lighted and thrown into the cave, where, one after another, we heard their dull explosions. But nothing came. Slowly the smoke curled out of the cave, but, to our astonishment, it grew thicker and thicker, until at last a tongue of flame was seen, and then another, until the dry grass which stood near the mouth of the den took fire, and we began to fear that the whole side of the hill would soon be ignited.

"If he's there, this must bring him out," said A.; and almost as he spoke, with a grunt and a grumble, out rolled a huge bear in a very bad temper at the disturbance of his sleep. Up he came at us, lounging along, as bears do, sometimes hidden by the tufts of grass, at others showing clearly his white snout and the horse-shoe on his chest, and halting now and then to grunt at the fire. We lay quietly waiting, for the color of our clothes so exactly matched the dry grass, that the bear did not see us until he came within thirty yards of us; then I, in my excitement, pulled the trigger, and knocked him over and over down the hill.

"Come along," said A.; "we've got him. He's meat." And down we went, restrained only from running by dread of what the captain might say. Even he was growing a little excited, and we came down the hill at a good swinging pace. Men placed in trees directed us to the path which the bear had taken, and we presently saw him moving slowly through the trees on the other side of a nullah, about one hundred yards away. B. raised his rifle, but A. pulled it down. Silently we crept through the dense undergrowth towards where we had seen the bear, and after crossing the bed of the nullah, found that the jungle was more open, so that in a few moments we saw our black friend sitting under a tree, growling horribly.

"Now, run in at him, if you like!" said A. And in we went. The bear rose on his hind-legs, and advanced to meet us, but three shells in the horse-shoe on his chest rolled him over a black inanimate mass. We youngsters were immensely pleased, and even A. condescended to say that this was better managed than the morning's work. The bear having been measured (he was six feet four inches from the nose to the tail), and then skinned, we returned in triumph to our tents, where a welcome dinner awaited us, after which, more cheroots, and a yarn or two from A., and then to bed.

* * *

MEMORY OR INSTINCT.

Many years ago, I was on a mail-coach, and, as soon as we came to a public house, the coach-man pulled up for the fraction of a second. He did so when we came to a second public house, and then I asked him the reason. He pointed to the off-hand wheeler, and said that she had been long completely blind, and she would stop at every place on the road at which she had before stopped. He had found by experience that less time was wasted by pulling up his team than by trying to drive her past the place, for she was contented with a momentary stop. After this I watched her, and it was evident that she knew exactly before the coachman began to pull up the other horses, every public house on the road, for she had at some time stopped at all. I think there can be little doubt that this mare recognized all these houses by her sense of smell. With respect to cats, so many cases have been recorded of their returning for a considerable distance to their homes, after having been carried away shut up in baskets, that I can hardly disbelieve them, though these stories are disbelieved by some persons. Now, as far as I have observed, cats do not possess a very acute sense of smell, and they seem to discover their prey by eyesight and by hearing. This leads me to mention another trifling fact. I sent a riding-horse by railway from Kent *via* Yarmouth, to Freshwater Bay, in the Isle of Wight. On the first day that I rode eastward, my horse, when I turned to go home, was very unwilling to return towards his stable, and he several times turned round. This led me to make repeated trials, and every time that I slackened the reins, he turned sharply round, and began to trot to the eastward by a little north, which was nearly in the direction of his home in Kent. I had ridden this horse daily for several years, and he had never before behaved in this manner. My impression was that he somehow knew the direction whence he had been brought. I should state that the last stage from Yarmouth to Freshwater is almost due south, and along this road he had been ridden by my groom; but he had never once shown any wish to return in this direction. I had purchased this horse several years before from a gentleman in my own neighborhood, who had possessed him for a considerable time.—Nevertheless, it is possible, though far from probable, that the horse may have been born in the Isle of Wight. Even if we grant to animals a sense of the points of the compass, of which there is no evidence, how can we account, for instance, for the turtles—which formerly congregated in multitudes, only at the season of the year, on the shores of the Isle of Ascension--finding their way to that speck of land in the midst of the great Atlantic Ocean.—*Darwin.*

* * *

"A GOOD HAMMER."—Twenty-nine years ago, when David Maydole was a roadside blacksmith at Norwich, N. Y., six carpenters came to the village from the next county to work upon a new church, one of whom, having left his hammer behind, came to the blacksmith to get one made, there being none in the village store.

"Make me a good one," said the carpenter, "as good a one as you know how."

"But," said the young blacksmith, who had already considered hammers, and had arrived at some notion of what a hammer ought to be, and had a proper contempt for cheapness in all its forms, "perhaps you don't want to pay for as good a one as I can make."

"Yes, I do; I want a good hammer."

And so David Maydole made a good hammer—the best one probably that had ever been made since Tubal Cain, and one that perfectly satisfied the carpenter. The next day the man's five companions came, each of them wanting just such a hammer, and when they were done the employer came and ordered two more. Next the store-keeper of the village ordered two dozen, which were bought by a New York tool merchant, who left a standing order for as many such hammers as David Maydole could make. And from that day to this he has gone on making hammers, until now he has one hundred and fifteen men at work. He has often advertised, but has never pushed. He has never borrowed. He has never tried to compete with others in price. He has never reduced a price because other men had done so. His only care has been to make a perfect hammer, to make as many such as people wanted, and no more, and to sell them at a fair price.

* * *

ASTHMA REMEDY.—Gather brakes, by some called ferns, in the woods, dry them, place some under the sheet and sleep on them. Add a few fresh ones every few weeks, and do not abandon it as soon as a little better; continue a year or more. This is an old Indian remedy.

WHAT AILED HANNAH.

Hannah was neither a blonde nor a brunette; she was a kind of happy combination of both. She was a tall, graceful and stylish young woman, of marriageable age. She was industrious and tidy in her habits, scrupulously particular in her attire and conversation, and in some particulars an interesting and attractive person. She was not averse to the society of young gentlemen, nor were all young gentlemen averse to her society. She had several admirers who doubtless visited her with serious intentions. Her most favorite suitor, however, was an individual by the name of Beard.

To please her fortunate lover, Hannah was willing to make any sacrifice. She even consented to accompany him on a Sabbath afternoon drive, notwithstanding her conscientious scruples about going out riding on the Lord's day; and I might enumerate numerous instances of rare self denial upon her part, equally remarkable and surprising. The individual bearing the name of Beard took heart at the encouragement she gave him; his visits to Hannah became more frequent and prolonged, and to the interested observer who watched the progress of events, there was the promise of an earnest attachment, if not an immediate wedding, in the habitation inhabited by Hannah.

One June evening, the individual by the name of Beard called upon Hannah. After deep deliberation, he had determined to offer her his hand and his heart, and he had resolved upon this particular evening to break the icy barrier that had existed between them, to make his wishes known to her, to avow his admiration of her person and character, or, in more common parlance, "to pop the question."

Hannah received him cordially, and invited him to be seated in the parlor. He sat down upon one end of the sofa, inwardly hoping that, by some circumstance Hannah would sit down upon the other end of that romantic institution; but for some unaccountable reason Hannah did nothing of the kind. She walked deliberatey to the opposite side of the room, and sat down upon one end of a sofa there.

The individual by the name of Beard sighed. Hannah looked distressed.

"Are you feeling pretty well to-night?"

"Splendidly," responded Hannah.

"Perhaps you was not expecting me?"

"No, I was not."

"But you look troubled. Has anything happened?"

"No, nothing at all," said Hannah evasively.

"Perhaps I ought to have sent word that I was coming."

"No, it was not at all necessary that you should take that trouble. I am always glad to see you."

The individual by the name of Beard took heart at this last remark, and crossing the room sat down upon the sofa close by the side of Hannah. To his astonishment and chagrin she deliberately turned her face away from him, and seemed offended at his conduct.

"Have I said or done anything to incur your displeasure?" he asked.

"No, nothing at all," she replied, still looking the other way.

"But what is the matter, then?"

"Nothing, nothing at all—at least nothing that I would like to tell you; that is, it would not be exactly proper to tell."

The heart within the individual by the name of Beard throbbed with a wild pang of jealousy; a feeling of doubt and distrust ran through his soul. The woman before him had been trifling with his heart's noblest affections. He impulsively grasped her hand, and bent his head close to hers.

"Listen!" he began, excitedly.

But Hannah seemed determined to do nothing of the kind. She pushed him away from her. He started to his feet without even pausing for an idea. Seizing his hat, he pulled it down over his eyes, and left the house, slamming the door violently after him.

He never called at that house again.

For some moments after his departure Hannah sat stupefied with astonishment; then, as a sense of the ridiculous circumstances of her situation dawned, she laughed outright.

She had been eating onions; that was what ailed Hannah.—*Fireside Friend.*

* * *

TRUE PIETY.—I called at Magruder's the other morning on my way down town, and, as I knew them well, I entered the side door without knocking. I was shocked to find Mr. Magruder prostrate on the floor, while Mrs. Magruder sat upon his chest, pulling his hair, bumping his head on the boards, and scolding him savagely.

They got up when I came in; and poor Magruder, wiping the blood from his nose, tried to pretend it was only a joke. But Mrs. Magruder interrupted him.

"Joke? Joke? I should think not! I was giving him a dressing down. He wanted to have prayers before breakfast, and I was determined to have them after; and as he threw the Bible at me and hit Mary Jane with the hymn book, I soused down on him. If I cannot rule this house, I'll know why. Pick up them Scriptures, sir, and have prayers! You hear me, Magruder? Its more trouble regulatin' the piety of this family than runnin' a saw mill. Mary Jane, give your pa that hymn book!"

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning - - Jan. 15, 1875.

THE following address, signed by the representatives of the Catholic, Episcopalian, Jewish and Methodist churches in New Orleans, was published in the papers of that city in reply to Sheridan's wanton and malicious libel on the people of Louisiana, contained in his recent dispatch to the Secretary of War:

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

Whereas, General Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under date of the 4th instant, has addressed a communication to W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority and approving of murders and crimes; and

Whereas, He has given to that communication full publicity,

We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded, and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana.

[Signed] †N. J. PERCHE, Archbishop, New Orleans.
[Signed] J. P. B. WILMER, Bishop of Louisiana.
[Signed] JAS. K. GUTHEIM, Minister Temple of Sinai.
[Signed] J. C. KEENER, Bishop M. E. C., South.
[Signed] C. DOLL, Rector St. Joseph's Church,

nd many others.
NEW ORLEANS, January 5.

* * *

HON. MICHAEL McCULLOUGH was a member of the Assembly from Berks county during the session of 1873 and 1874, and as his early education had been sadly neglected, he was accustomed to spell his first name with a *k*—thus, Mikel. He had a strong love for Harrisburg and its attractions, and came to the city at the recent meeting of the Legislature in pursuit of an office in the House. He was not particular what it should be, but waited, like Micawber, for "something to turn up." His claims on the party, as well as his peculiar fitness for the post, were slowly but surely recognized, and McCullough was duly installed as a member of the immortal brigade of *pasters and folders*.

If office-seeking can descend to a lower depth of personal degredation than *this* we would like to know how it could be done. The Democracy of old Berks will of course appreciate the high and distinguished honor which has been conferred on one of her former representatives.

Another Democrat from the interior of the State, who sets himself up as a leader of the party in his own county, and who is reputed to be worth at least *seventy thousand dollars*, also went to Harrisburg intent upon an office, and got one at a salary of $800. He did not need the place, and simply cheated some poor and deserving Democrat out of the appointment who did need it. Who will say that McCullough and ——— are not *honorable* men?—a credit to their party and deserving to be kindly and gensly cared for at the public expense.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, could be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White League. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by military commission.

This banditti who murdered the men here on the 14th of last September; also, more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice, and law, and order, and peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti that no further action need be taken, except that which devolves upon me.

[Signed.] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. General U. S. A.

No such blood-thirsty and brutal request as the above was ever before made by a military officer in this Christian and civilized land. It is simply atrocious and would have been worthy of Suwarrow, the despoiler of Warsaw, or Haynau, the Austrian butcher, in the darkest day of their infamous military careers. It will be observed that there are two suggestions in this memorable dispatch. One is that if Congress would pass a bill declaring the ringleaders of the White League in three States (Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas) "*banditti*," he (Sheridan) would try them by military commission. In this he writes himself down an ass, knowing as he ought and does, that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Milligan case from Indiana, decided that a trial by military commission in time of peace is unconstitutional and void. Fearing that Congress might not gratify his barbarous request, however, he thinks that if his dear friend, the President, would only issue a proclamation declaring them "*banditti*," that no further action need be taken, "except that which devolves on me," (Sheridan himself). *His* action of course would be a trial by military commission, which is always organized to convict, and a speedy execution of its sentence. The preposterous idea that Congress by a resolution, or Grant by a proclamation, could declare certain persons in a State "*banditti*" shows what Sheridan's notions are about the supremacy of the civil over military law. When he commanded at New Orleans, in 1867, he attempted to place the military above the civil authorities and was instantly removed by Andrew Johnson and sent to take command at Fort Leavenworth. He was succeeded by Gen. Hancock, an officer of brains as well as a man of humane feelings, whose discreet conduct soon won the respect and confidence of the people. Grant, instead of promptly relieving Sheridan from military duty at New Orleans and recalling him to Washington for judgment and punishment, permitted the Secretary of War on the next day after Sheridan's despatch had been received to telegraph to him as follows: "*The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course.*" Grant and his cabinet officers have thus shouldered all the infamy of Sheridan's conduct and will be held responsible for it by the American people at the ballot-box.

* * *

The Louisiana Outrage.

The long list of tribulations and insults which Louisiana has been made to suffer by the mailed hand of the military despot who sits enthroned in the White House, culminated on Monday, the 4th instant, by the perpetration in the State House at New Orleans of an outrage unequalled in the past history of this country, and which has but few parallels in modern times. On that day the State Legislature met and organized by the election of ex-Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, as Speaker of the House, a chief clerk and other subordinate officers. They were all Democrats. This result was not included in the programme marked out by the villainous Returning Board, nor was it the entertainment to which Kellogg, the usurping Governor of the State, and his corrupt crew expected to be invited. Gen. De Trobriand, and officer of the United States army who commanded the troops stationed in the vicinity of the State House, was immediately sent for by Kellogg and received a written order from him directing that officer to enter the hall of the House with a military force and remove every member from his seat who had not been included in the list fraudulently manufactured by the Returning Board.—Gen. De Trobriand executed this order with a squad of soldiers, and ejected *five* conservative members who were pointed out to him by one Campbell, a henchman of Kellogg's Against this military invasion of the hall of the Legislature, Speaker Wiltz and the ejected members entered their solemn protest and then withdrew in a body to another building. As soon as this was done, the Radicals elected Michael Hahn Speaker and all the other officers. It is fortunate that no blood was shed. Resistance to a force of eighteen hundred troops quartered in the city would have been madness, and quiet submission to superior force was the only alternative.

It is a sad spectacle to contemplate such a wanton and shameless exercise of the military power of the government in a sovereign State in a time of profound peace. It is a fundamental principle that a State Legislature has the undoubted and exclusive right of judging of the election and qualifications of its own members. It is necessary that it should be so in order to protect the very existence and liberties of a State. It is *home rule* in its broadest signification and its preservation is as dear to the people of Louisiana as to those of any other State. If Grant can lawfully march troops into the House of Representatives of Louisiana and dictate at the point of the bayonet who *are* and who *are not* its members, he can do precisely the same thing in Pennsylvania, and having expelled *five* democrats, as he and his creature Kellogg did in Louisiana, could elect Bill Mann, Bill Kemble, or Bob Mackey United States Senator. When he can exercise such a power with impunity, he becomes the meanest and most despicable of tyrants and the liberties of the people are lost beyond the hope of recovery. We will then have a government of the sword instead of a government of law.

This Louisiana infamy reveals Grantism in all its usurpations and lawlessness and is a fit sequel to his treatment of the Southern States during his entire Presidential career. He has no more just conception of the rights of a State or the perogatives of its Legislature than the late Captain Jack, chief of the Modoc Indians.—He knows only one law and that is military force. For civil law and the guaranteed rights of a Legislature he has no more respect than as a general he would have for a mutiny in a regiment, to be quelled by the arrest and swift conviction by a drum-head court martial of those who incited it. If any additional reason were required why he should be driven from power amidst the execrations of the people, he has furnished it by his high-handed and lawless conduct in the affairs of Louisiana. It is the last straw that will break the camel's back.

* * *

WE have received from State Superintendent Wickersham his annual report detailing the condition of the common schools of Pennsylvania for the year ending June 1st, 1874. We take from it the following statistics:

Number of school districts in the State	2,071
Number of schools	16,641
Number of graded schools	5,586
Number of school directors	13,750
Number of superintendents	86
Number of teachers	19,327
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$42.95
Average salaries per month of female teachers	35.87
Average length of school term in months	6.73
Number of pupils	850,747
Average number of pupils	543,026
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	.67
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	.95
Cost of tuition for the year	$4,527,308.03
Cost of building, purchasing and renting of school houses	2,160,514.87
Cost of fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid	2,050,106.98
Total cost for tuition, building, fuel and contingencies	8,727,829.88
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	8,847,939.88
Estimated value of school property	22,569,668.00

If we add to the amount expended for common schools, the amount expended for orphan schools ($450,859,49), and the sum expended for normal schools ($110,90.00), we will have a grand aggregate of $9,408,-819.37 expended under the direction of the School Department.

The Governor's Message.

The following abstract of Governor Hartranft's Message embraces all the main points of the document:

FINANCE.

The brief statement of the finances herewith submitted is made to embrace the details of most interest, and I invite your attention thereto with a view to a more intelligent apprehension of the discussion that follows:

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Six per cent. loan	$1,219,050.00
Five per cent. loan	9,000.00
Chambersburg certificates	2,063.90
Relief notes	53.00
Domestic creditors' certificates	19.67
Total	$1,230,186.57

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1873	$1,825,151.24
Receipts	5,871,968.27
Total	$7,697,119.51

Disbursements.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Ordinary expenses	$3,946,126.62	
Loans redeemed	1,230,166.90	
Int'est p'd on loans	1,466,274.34	
		$6,642,567.86
Bal. in Treasury Nov. 30, 1874		$1,054,551.65

PUBLIC DEBT.

Six per ct. loans	$19,321,530.00	
Five per ct. loans	4,963,351.01	
Four and a half per cent. loans	87,000.00	
		$24,371,884 01

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,196.00	
Int'st certificates outstanding	13,049.02	
Int'st certificates unclaimed	4,448.38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	25.00	
Chambersb'g certificates outst'g	82,769.28	
Chambersb'g certific's uncl'med	263.68	
		$196,751.36
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1874		$24,568,635.37

BONDS IN SINKING FUNDS.

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$5,000,000.00
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000.00
	$9,000,000.00

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to $7,076,723.20. It will be observed that in the past year the revenues have sensibly diminished, and the receipts were only $5,871 968.27. This diminution of $1,204,754.93 was occasioned by the repeal, in 1873, of the taxes on gross receipts of railroads, net earnings of industrial and other corporations, and the tax on cattle, and farming implements. It is worthy of remark that the relief afforded by the repeal of these taxes was mainly in the interest of corporations employing the greatest number of workingmen. With this reduction of the revenue, and with an increased expenditure of perhaps $500,000, made necessary by the new Constitution in the additional outlay for schools, Legislature and judiciary, it is manifest that the severest economy must be observed in all the departments of the government, and the appropriations considerately and wisely made, or the State will be unable to meet its obligations under the existing tax laws.

By the Constitution, the proceeds of the sale of public works, and by the act of last session, approved May 9, 1874, the tax on the capital stock of all corporations were assigned to the Sinking Fund, which can only be applied to the payment of loans redeemed and interest on the public debt. The receipts from other sources belong to the general revenue fund, and as all the expenditures of the government are payable therefrom, it will be clearly the duty of the Legislature to limit the appropriation to the amount of this fund.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

If a parent neglects the education of a child or selfishness demands its earnings when the State affords the facilities for its instruction, can it be argued that it is despotic or destructive of the principles of free institutions to compel the attendance of that child at school, and is it not a duty which the State owes, not to the child alone, but to her own safety, to rescue it from that condition of life this indifference or greed may impose upon it, and prepare it, not only to be self-sustaining, but a good citizen as well? All ignorant men are not paupers or criminals, but from this class are recruited the greatest portion of those who fill our almshouses and jails. When, in certain sections of the United States, you find only seven per cent. of the people, above the age of ten years, who cannot read and write, and discover eighty per cent. of all the crime chargeable to these sections is committed by this ignorant seven per cent., it will not do to deny that ignorance has a most intimate relation to crime. The statistics of pauperism likewise show that the illiterate and ignorant crowd our poorhouses, and a very small proportion of the inmates of these institutions have had any of the advantages of education. Will it be said the State has no interest in the suppression of an evil that is the prolific source of so much misery and vice? Crime and pauperism are burdens which the State has to bear, and to make use of every preventive of these evils is the dictate of good policy and humanity.

INSURANCE.

The necessity of an Insurance Department, and its utility, have been clearly shown, since its creation, by the discovery of a number of unsafe and insolvent companies that were doing business in this State, one of which resorted not only to fraud but to the crime of forgery to deceive the public. The published assets of these companies, in some instances, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, upon examination melted away to worthless securities, the very possession of which was a convincing proof of an intention to practice fraud. The protection of sound companies, the retention at home of the capital invested in insurance, the interests of the insured, and the honor of the State, alike demand the exposure of these fraudulent companies and the enactment of a general law so stringent in its regulations that it will be impossible for adventurers, under the cloak of an insurance company, to rob the public. Every facility for the detection of imposture should be afforded those charged with the examination of these companies. The immense interests involved in this business of insurance are entitled to the utmost protection the State can extend to them, and its inquiries should be so thorough that no form of deception can elude its scrutiny. A more comprehensive law, also, for the incorporation of insurance companies should be passed and made to embrace all classes of insurance, and no company should be allowed to organize, or exist, that did not give the amplest guarantees of solvency and good faith.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing disposition on the part of citizens to give more serious attention to the science of government and measures for the purification of the channels of administration and law. To correct these evils the people demanded a change that would be radical, and the New Constitution was made to embody the reforms. Special legislation bequeathed to the State a legacy of wrongs that have been fruitful of injustice, and some of whose injurious effects upon the peace and prosperity of the Commonwealth will be perpetuated to posterity, and if the New Constitution had no other merit than to confine this kind of legislation to its proper limits, it would secure the allegiance and duty of our citizens. The ready acquiescence of our people in accepting the provisions of the New Constitution, and the absence of all contest on the part of corporations, many of whom were jealous of its restrictions, are a gratifying illustration of loyalty to the best interests of the State. The public sentiment that demanded and obtained these reforms must now take care that new or worse disorder do not creep into our political system.

Every well organized government very properly provides against betrayal of trusts or abuse of power by its Representatives. The public has a right to expect honesty, diligence and a conscientious discharge of duty from those whom it distinguishes by election or appointment, but on the contrary are not its servants when they fulfill these essentials, entitled to confidence and protection from detraction and abuse. Men of character shrink from contact with public employment, because it involves suspicion, mistrust and slander. To purify office we must dignify not degrade it. Respect for law will not be increased by holding up those who administer it to public contempt. The propriety and justice of official acts should be examined with more candor, and honest people ought not to take their opinions on trust, but fairly and dispassionately investigate for themselves. Good citizenship requires that we should scrutinize closely the antecedents, character and fitness of candidates for office, and if they possess the necessary qualifications, and are elected, it alike exacts of us that we should give them a constant and trustful support while in the public service.

BANK, SAVINGS FUNDS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

We have in the State one hundred and ninety-nine National banks, whose capital is about $52,000,000; and one hundred and seventeen State banks and savings institutions, whose capital actually paid in, as per Auditor General's report of 1874, was $8,370,168.85, in all three hundred and sixteen banks and savings institutions, with an aggregate capital of $60,000,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The suggestions in my message of last year in reference to a geological survey of the State, were embodied in a bill that passed the Legislature of 1874. This act authorized the appointment by the Governor of a board of ten scientific and practical gentlemen, to serve gratuitously, to whom was to be entrusted the selection of a geologist, and under whose direction the survey was to be made.

The great benefits of the survey will be at once recognized in this enumeration and particularly by those who desire to develop, sell or lease their lands. A museum of minerals will be collected at Harrisburg, and when assorted and arranged will be an invaluable contribution to the exhibition at the Centennial.

POLL TAX.

The payment of a State and county tax is one of the qualifications of voters under our Constitution. Formerly the State imposed a tax upon trades, occupations and professions which was repealed, and the right to levy a similar tax for county and municipal purposes exists. Its imposition in some counties and municipalities is nominal, in others it is levied at the full cash value of the occupation, and is a serious burden upon mechanics and workingmen, whose only property is the receipts of their labor, and tends to prevent their exercising their rights of suffrage. It is not in harmony with our institutions that citizens should be deprived of exercising their franchise by excessive taxation, or that the tax imposed therefor be unequal. This qualification tax of voters should be uniform, and I therefore suggest the repeal of all laws authorizing the levying of taxes upon trades, occupations and professions, and that a county poll tax be substituted therefor at a rate so reasonable as to be within the ability of all to pay.

RIOT AT ARMSTRONG MINES.

The unfortunate and prolonged conflict in Westmoreland county, between the Italian and resident miners, wherein four of the Italians lost their lives and a number were wounded, is a sad illustration of the fatal consequences of a want of decision and energy, when a spirit of lawlessness or disposition to riot discover themselves. The contest between these miners was protracted over a period of weeks, with almost daily use of fire arms. During all this time, life and property were greatly endangered, the public peace was broken, women and children were driven from their homes, and yet inquiry fails to reveal the fact, that a single warrant was issued for the arrest of any of the parties implicated. There is nothing to show any efficient interference on the part of the local authorities to check these unlawful proceedings, and there is no evidence that any regular or official investigation in relation to these troubles was had, until loss of life made it necessary. I feel confident that prompt action on the part of the authorities in the vicinity would have speedily terminated, if not entirely prevented, the disturbance.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

In May, 1872, a commission was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to act in conjunction with commissions from the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, to determine what measures should be taken to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. Several conferences were held and the event of their deliberations was the adoption of a plan to be submitted to Congress at the present session. This plan, the result of continued inquiry and experiments, was prepared by engineers of the United States army, is approved by the commissions for the improvement of the Ohio, and is in its main features in practical operation in France, where it serves the ends proposed. The commissioners of Pennsylvania have made a report to the Executive embodying a brief review of their labors and the suggestions they have to offer in regard to this enterprise. They recommend that the Legislature of Pennsylvania pass a joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate sufficient money to commence this improvement, and I heartily concur in this recommendation.

* * *

—The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says that Kellogg has sent to Senators Morton and Frelinghuysen threatening documents purporting to come from members of the White League, consisting of skull and cross-bones placards, bearing on them terrible warnings. These, probably, says the *Sun*, are a part of the stock left over from the November election. At that time, it will be remembered, accounts of similar placards posted in conspicuous places to intimidate negro voters were telegraphed North; but it appeared on investigation that they were put out by the Kellogg men themselves in order to give color to the cry of terrorism, as spurious outrages in Alabama were fabricated for the same purpose. Such devices are too silly to have any effect but that of inspiring disgust in the minds of sensible people.

The Strangled State.

Two hundred and thirty-four years ago yesterday, says the *World* of the 5th inst., Charles Stuart went down to the House of Commons in person and demanded the arrest of Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Haslerig, and Strode. Yesterday Ulysses Grant, in the person of General De Trobriand, entered the Legislature of Louisiana and demanded the ejection of five members of that body. The five members of Louisiana were as strictly the champions of free government as the five members of the House of Commons, and the whole political welfare of these United States is bound up with the success of the cause for which these men are fighting. What happened to Charles we know. The least and lightest that can happen to Grant, if Republican liberty is to survive on this continent, is to be followed at the end of his term of public office into the obscurity from which he emerged at the beginning of it by the execrations of all the people.

We hope there is no American man who can read the news from New Orleans without a thrill of shame and rage. There is no doubt in the mind of any man in Louisiana that the five men for whose ejection De Trobriand called yesterday were the chosen representatives of the lawful voters of their districts. There is no doubt in the mind of any man that with the cause of which these men were the accredited champions rests the only hope not alone of good government, but of republican government, in the State of Louisiana. The miserable imposture of Government under which the State has groaned so long, from the creature of fraud, has become avowedly the creature of force. The miserable usurper Kellogg is more plainly than ever before seen to be the puppet of the yet more flagitious usurper, Grant, who has now employed the military power which is intrusted to him to maintain the liberties and defend the rights of his countrymen in putting both to an open shame. The troops of New Orleans were not there as a police. There was no pretence that they were needed to preserve public order. They were there only to prop the government which Grant had set up over the people of Louisiana, and which the people of Louisiana, were the soldiers of the United States withdrawn from their degrading work, would sweep from power forever in an hour. Their commander expressly said that his instructions were to obey the order of Kellogg. It was well for the Speaker of the House to say, as he did, that Louisiana has not a republican form of government.

We can have nothing but praise for the spirit in which the representatives of Louisiana yielded to the tyranny which they could not resist. We say deliberately that there was no reason why they should not have resisted, and resisted to the death, this foul outrage upon law and liberty, except the hopelessness of resisting. A rising yesterday would have had consequences which are pitiful and terrible even to think of. These consequences were present to the legislators of Louisiana, who not only yielded with decency when they could not resist with hope, but who have thus far stayed the hands of their constituents. But we say also that, terrible as would have been the consequences of resistance yesterday, they are less terrible than will be the consequences of submission on the part of the people of the United States to the outrage which has been perpetrated upon them all through the people of Louisiana. For that submission, or any tolerance of this last and worst outrage of the traitor who sits in the President's chair which stops short of driving him from it into darkness and disgrace, will be a confession that the American people are no longer fit to have the liberties which in that case it will not take them long to lose; and it were better that the gutters of New Orleans should run with blood than that republican government should be exchanged throughout the country, as it has been exchanged in New Orleans, for the rule of a stupid and sordid tyrant.

* * *

THE New York *Times*, the ablest and most unscrupulous Republican newspaper in the country, has this to say about the infamous outrage recently perpetrated in New Orleans by and with the consent of an administration which has long since lost the respect and has now won the hissing scorn of every honest man in the land:

"Such a despatch as that which Gen. Sheridan sent to the Secretary of War on Tuesday is not warranted by any facts known to the public—could scarcely be warranted under any conceivable circumstances. We have never published such a document before, and we must say that nothing like it has ever been seen in a country under a constitutional government. It almost induces one to believe that the world has gone back two or three hundred years in the theory and practice of government. Cromwell did, indeed, serve Ireland pretty much as Gen. Sheridan proposes to treat Louisiana; but most of us were under the impression that that system of government had been definitively abandoned. We are at a loss to make out what are Gen. Sheridan's ideas of the Constitution under which he lives, or of the functions of Congress, or of the powers of the Executive, to say nothing of the powers which may rightfully be exercised by a lieutenant-general in the army. He first of all suggests that Congress should pass a bill declaring a certain class of the people of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi 'banditti.' How many he would include in this class does not appear, nor does he explain since what date in our history it has been usual for officers in the army to presume to dictate to Congress as to the legislation it should adopt. But a moment afterward a still better idea strikes him, and he says, 'It is possible that, if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken *except that which would devolve upon me*.' If this means anything, it means that Gen. Sheridan would forthwith proceed to hang or shoot as many persons as he chose to bring under his own description of 'banditti.' We have then a plain proposal that the President shall 'declare' an indefinite number of citizens 'banditti,' and that Gen. Sheridan should then deal with them without benefit of judge or jury. This would certainly be resolving government into its primitive elements, but there is a shorter cut still which Gen. Sheridan might have recommended. It is for the President to declare the Constitution and all its amendments anulled, shut up Congress, put down all the newspapers, and then proclaim himself Dictator, with Gen. Sheridan as his sole Minister and chief executioner. If Gen. Sheridan had advised this course at once, he would scarcely have shown a greater ignorance or disregard of law than he has done in his most extraordinary, and we must add disgraceful, despatch of Jan. 5."

* * *

—The news that the Republican majority in the Nevada Legislature have nominated William Sharon, the millionaire, for United States Senator, has been deemed of sufficient importance to be telegraphed, just as if Sharon had the fellows elected for any other purpose than to gratify his ambition to be a Senator, like his old rival, Jones. A Nevada Legislature is a machine which is usually carried in the breeches pocket of the richest man who feels a disposition to own such property.

News and Political Items.

—Kankakee, Illinois, reports sixteen cases of trichinæ.

—The rumor that Spinner will resign is depressing the ink market.

—The only daughter of the Governor of South Australia has been scalded to death.

—John Hogan, a Chicago laborer, was found frozen to death in that city on Friday night.

—The wife of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M. P., was recently burned to death in her own house in England.

—In the year 1874 there were constructed 1,844 miles of new railroads, against 3,-630 miles in 1873, and 7,100 miles in 1872.

—Mrs. Alice Cooley, aged 100 years, died in Brookfield, Mass., on the 3d inst., on the seventy-fifth anniversary of her wedding.

—A grist mill at Niagdo, N. B., was burned last Friday night, together with two of the children of the keeper, named Boardman.

—The cold snap of Saturday was very general. Around Chicago and west of it the mercury ranged from 9 to 30 below zero. A laboring man was frozen to death in Chicago and a school girl died from the cold at Omaha.

—The heirs of David Crocket have lately received information with regard to a large donation of land which was made to his heirs by the State of Texas. Some of the lands are very valuable. A part of the city of Austin is said to be situated on one tract.

—A man was recently found lying insensible in the street by the police of Baltimore. He has been claimed by a woman, who positively identified him as her husband, and by a young man, a stranger to the woman, who is just as positive that the man is his father.

—King Alfonso entered the capital of Spain yesterday. It is reported that Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The government will accordingly direct the resumption of active operations against him in a few days.

—Mrs. Miller, of Bathurst, N. B., has become insane, and in her ravings disclosed the particulars of a tragedy in that city two years ago, in which a gentleman named End was murdered and burned in his office. She appears to have been in a saloon with the murderers before and after the deed.

—Several new candidates for the Republican nomination for Senator have been announced, among whom are John Allison, of Butler, and Russell Errett, clerk of the Senate. The tide seems to be turning in favor of the last named, the west claiming that the nomination belongs to that part of the State.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "of the fifteen daily newspapers and seven Sunday journals published in that city only two have attempted to bolster up the Louisiana outrage, and they have done it in such a Sir Forcible-Feeble way as rather to make their advocacy of it the strongest condemnation."

—It is perhaps not generally known that the Governor of Pennsylvania receives a higher salary than the executive of any other State in the union. Kellogg comes next, drawing $8,000 from the impoverished treasury of Louisiana, while Mr. Tilden accepts $4,000 as sufficient remuneration for administering the gubernatorial duties of a great State like New York.

—Grasshoppers are now hatching out in great numbers in the Greenwood settlement in Manitoba. This remark may possibly be regarded with suspicion, but the thing is a fact. A settler built himself a house, and didn't put any floor in it.—Consequently when things got warmed up the grasshoppers commenced to hatch out and things are now pretty lively in that house.

—Illinois romance: "Alphonso Barrett, of Otterville, married a second wife, a handsome lady about twenty-eight years of age, a year since, and died last July, leaving, among other assets, a son aged twenty-five years. This young scion of the house of Barrett celebrated New Year's day by marrying his father's widow, and the happy couple are now living at the old homestead."

—The city of Covington, Ky., recently paid about $13,000 for removing bodies from an old graveyard lot, and grading it, but after the money was expended it was ascertained that the lot was deeded to the city for a graveyard, and could be used for no other purpose by the city. So the city had to leave two or three dead bodies buried in the lot to keep the heirs of the granter from [illegible] on it.

—A widow woman, fifty years of age, named [illegible], died at Portland, Me., on Christmas morning. She had lived alone and possessed some means. Almost as soon as it was known she was dead, the neighbors rushed in and began to appropriate various articles, under the plea that they had been promised to them. They were eventually driven from the house by more orderly individuals.

—The Democrats of Philadelphia last Friday night celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by a banquet at the Merchants' Hotel, over which John Otterson presided. Speeches were made by Hon. William H. Witte, Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, John O'Byrne, Geo. Northrop, G. M. Dallas, Richard Vaux and others. The remarks were chiefly relative to the trouble in Louisiana and President Grant's action in the premises severely denounced.

—The Franklin *Repository* says Hugh J. Campbell, the person who figures as Kellogg's lieutenant at New Orleans, is a Pennsylvanian, born in Fayette county, and that he was fifteen years ago a resident of Chambersburg. The *Repository* has done the State no credit in publishing this information. To Mr. Campbell was assigned the Judas task of betraying to the military the persons of the representatives whom the soldiers ejected from their seats at New Orleans.

—In the case of Father Stack vs. Bishop O'Hara, so long in controversy, the Master in Chancery has decided that the action of Bishop O'Hara in removing Father Stack from the Church of the Annunciation of Williamsport was in full accord with the recognized law and discipline of the Catholic Church, and that a priest is bound to accept and abide by the law of a voluntary association while a member.—The case may come up again in the Lycoming Court of Common Pleas.

—The Baptist ministers of Philadelphia, after listening to an address by Father Stack, explaining his controversy with Bishop O'Hara, passed resolutions to the efect that his attitude "reflects high credit on the cause he represents," and that the "talent, integrity, and heroic conduct" which he has shown in prosecuting his claims are worthy of hearty admiration.—The Episcopalian ministers of Philadelphia took similar action, as did also the Evangelical ministers of Williamsport, Pa.

—Here is a touching picture of a mother's love: A tin-pail containing an inflammable mixture that had been heated burst in the hands of Mrs. Perry Bushnell, of Auburn, N. Y., a few days ago, and the burning material was thrown over Mrs. Bushnell and her little child on the floor. Mrs. Bushnell's eyes were put out, and she was enveloped in flame, but she began crawling about the floor to know if the child was safe. The latter was burned to a crisp, and the mother lived but a short time.

—A mysterious basket, addressed to the station master at Clapham Junction, in England, on being opened, was found to contain a living child. The station master declining the gift, a porter volunteered to accept it, and took the basket and child. On lifting the child £800 ($4,000) was found in the basket. The story goes that the station master then demanded the basket and its contents, which the porter very properly refused to give up. One can hardly doubt to which of the two the mother would entrust her child.

—It now seems that Secretary Belknap was not authorized to say to Sheridan that "all of us" approved his action. Secretaries Fish and Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell disclaim all knowledge of the despatch prior to seeing it in the newspapers, and it is rumored that their suppressed indignation is very great at the war secretary's presuming to speak for them without consultation. These three cabinet members are said to disapprove Sheridan's course and to be likely to resign their positions if the President sustains him.

—Hatch M'Daniel, a steamboat captain, was killed at Point Pleasant, W. Va., a week ago last Wednesday, by William Weitzel. The latter had been absent, and on his return home learned that criminal intimacy existed between McDaniels and his wife. Seizing his shot-gun he started to find McDaniels, who had just gone to the river to water his horse. Overtaking him, Weitzel shot him in the leg, wounding him badly, and causing his horse to throw him. Weitzel then walked to the wounded man, and placing the gun muzzle to his body delivered another barrel containing eleven shot, killing him. Weitzel has been put in jail.

—The state of affairs in the mining regions in the eastern portion of this State is bad enough. A dispatch to the morning papers contains an account of a conference between delegates of miners and operators, which took place at Hazleton, Luzerne county, on Monday. These delegates represented six thousand men, and the total number to be affected by a suspension will amount to twenty thousand along the line of the Lehigh river and Central Railroad in the Lehigh region. All the delegates expressed great opposition to the proposed basis, and a determination was expressed to hold out against it. The general feeling is that there will be a great strike, far worse than that of 1869.

—A negro boy twelve or fourteen years of age, living in Talbot county, Md., induced a white child, with whom he was playing the other day, to ascend an improvised scaffold, promising to show him how the sheriff hung Ernest Smith at Easton. The unsuspecting victim submitted to have a rope one end of which was suspended from the ceiling, placed about his neck, when his tormentor kicked away his support, and allowed him to hang for some minutes with his toes just touching the floor. As he did not die immediately the wretch stripped off his clothes, beat him severely with a stick, and then fled. When the little fellow was found by his mother he was almost dead from strangulation and bruises.

—Archbishop Manning has contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine* a letter in which, answering the article that recently appeared in that periodical, he denies in the most emphatic manner that he and his fellow Roman Catholics renounced their civil allegiance either before or after the Vatican decrees. He traces the late agitation to the efforts of a certain party at Munich who, before the Vatican Council met, prophesied that its decrees would clash with civil allegiance, and who have since endeavored to bring down the civil powers on the Catholic Church. But Dr. Manning believes that they will not succeed, and that "the momentary stir and suspicion unhappily raised by a great name will in a little while pass away."

—Westly Lee deserted a faithful wife two years ago in Lexington, says the Louisville *Commercial*, and came to this city to live. In his wicked career he was stricken down and died in the most abject poverty. The devoted wife was notified and immediately came to the city in search of her erring husband, who had so cruelly deserted her. She was conducted to a low haunt of vice, and there saw the inmates preparing him for a rude burial. A few women, who had been his companions in crime, were standing about the dead body, but could contribute nothing to have him decently buried. The wife of his youth, forgetting his crime, gave him a Christian burial, and stood weeping beside the grave until the last sod was placed upon it.

—The Terre Haute *Gazette* says that on Christmas eve a beautiful widow was married to a young merchant. On Sunday morning the wife arose before her husband was out of bed and, slipping a light wrapper over her night clothes, went out. No more was thought of it by him until her prolonged absence began to create alarm. He then arose, alarmed her parents, and began a search for her. They looked in vain until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when she was found in the edge of a small stream about six miles from the town. As soon as she saw her brother she began to scream and plunged into the water up to her waist. They rescued her and then discovered that she had become a raving maniac. What caused her insanity none can tell.

—On Monday last, says the Williamsport *Bulletin* a paragraph appeared in these columns stating that Mr. E. L. Vandling, of Sunbury, had never tasted an apple or taken a drink of cider in his life, and it was intimated that it was doubtful whether a parallel case could be found. The case has been found already, however. Mr. W. H. Sherwin, of Elmira, writes to inform us that his wife "has never tasted of an apple in her life, nor can she drink cider. She cannot stay in the room where there is an apple without making her deathly sick for hours afterwards." The Empire State, therefore, is not behind the Keystone on the apple question. Mrs. Sherwin says she would like to shake hands with the gentleman at Sunbury. Evidently she is not a daughter of mother Eve.

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A CHEERFUL PRESIDENT.—The correspondents report the President as cheerful and confident that the country will stand by him and by Sheridan. He believes that when his reply reaches the Senate and the country there will be a consolidation of sentiment in the North, and that "he will once more have a party behind him."

He is well satisfied with the state of affairs and not disposed to disturb his equanimity and increase his information by going for it to the Congressional committee which has just returned from New Orleans. He does not want to know anything more. The situation suits him entirely. It looks to him as though it would give him an opportunity to once more rule the South with the bayonet and control its elections to his pleasure. This is his game and so he is cheerful. "Whoever is afraid" the reports say, "the President is not." To which the New York *Evening Post* suggestively replies: "*Neither was Pharaoh.*" Grant is essaying as dangerous a feat as did the ancient Egyptian, and the indignation of the people bids fair to overwhelm him before he crosses his Red Sea and gets his provinces bound in abject subjection to his will.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

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—A fire at Honesdale, Pa., Friday morning, destroyed thirteen buildings, two of them brick. Twenty-two business firms were burned out, as well as Congress Hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - JAN. 15, 1875.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Eight prisoners occupy quarters in our county jail.

—Tobacco and cigars at old time prices at M. L. Oatman's.

—The swindle charged for eggs in this market is 25 cents per dozen.

—A communication from Susquehanna township came too late for publication this week.

—Choice fresh oysters in half cans received every Tuesday and Friday at M. L. Oatman's.

—A twelve months' old child named Morris was found dead in bed at Spruce Creek a few mornings ago.

—The Altoona *Mirror's* libel suit has been postponed until the next term of the Huntingdon county court.

—The cheapest store in Ebensburg is the title well earned and proudly borne by M. L. Oatman's popular mercantile mart.

—For overshoes, cloth and rubber, be sure to go to Oatman's cheap cash store, where you will find the largest stock in town.

—Hats and caps for men and boys 20 per cent. cheaper at M. L. Oatman's than anywhere else in Ebensburg. Don't forget this.

—The first two numbers for the present session of the *Legislative Record* reached us yesterday, thanks to Hon. John Buck, we presume.

—A cow belonging to a citizen of the East Ward gave birth to twin calves the other day, and still the owner spells his name with a "p."

—Mr. Godfrey Farbaugh, of Hollidaysburg, went to his pig-pen Sunday morning last and found his old sow and two pigs frozen to death.

—We are sorry to record the death of Charles, infant son of John E. Scanlan, Esq., which occurred yesterday afternoon. Aged about six months.

—Mr. E. J. Mills, the king of house builders, is going to do it another time next Spring, on a lot on Julian street recently purchased from Mr. E. J. Humphreys.

—Representatives Buck and Hannan have chalked their names down as permanent boarders at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, for the current term of the Legislature.

—Our down town contemporary wants all in arrears to lend him their ears. Well, that's the way with some people—they don't know when they have enough of anything.

—No paper last week and one rather behind the average this week, owing to the fact that quinsy has been with us in all its excruciating proportions for several days past.

—John Brady, Esq., is our new Coroner. He supplants Mr. Jacob Harrold, formerly of Johnstown, but latterly somewhat of a cosmopolitan. The 'Squire is the right man in the right place.

—A lad named Snyder lost a leg at Barre Station, Huntingdon county, on Tuesday last, while endeavoring to get on board of a moving coal train. Who says that history does not repeat itself.

—Mr. D. S. Dunham, formerly local scribe for the Altoona *Sun*, fell from the platform of a car on which he was employed as a painter, on Monday morning last, and broke two or three of his ribs.

—On Monday last Sheriff Baumer transferred two prisoners from our county jail to the Western Penitentiary and one to the insane asylum at Dixmont. The two former were sentenced from the Johnstown District Court.

—Stephen Maloney lay down beside the railroad track near Meyersdale to sleep off the effects of too many whisky straights, when a train came along and severed his left arm below the elbow. Amputation followed.

—A well-known one-time resident of Ebensburg was arrested in Altoona on Tuesday last, charged with dispensing high-wine in a local option town, and if he writes any letters now, they are dated from the Hollidaysburg jail.

—Capt. Jas. H. Bell, of Tyrone, a gentleman well known in military and political circles, died suddenly in Philadelphia a few days ago, where he held a position in the Custom House. The deceased was engaged in the mercantile business at Summitville, this county, during the halcyon days of the old Portage railroad.

—Mr. Peter Good, of Eldorado, Blair county, didn't feel so very good when he woke up a few mornings since and found himself minus four barrels of flour, which had been stolen from his mill during the preceding night. Good flour and Good, miller, but very bad thief to thus confiscate the staff of life by wholesale.

—An election for Directors of the Cambria County Mutual Fire Company, held on Monday last, resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: A. A. Barker, T. W. Shoemaker, H. Hopple, Henry Pritchard, John J. Evans, Geo. M. Reade, George Huntley, Thomas Griffith, J. A. Blair, R. R. Davis, E. Roberts and H. Kinkead.

—The thermometer last Sunday morning stood at 22° below zero at the east end of town. This was the coldest weather that has been experienced in this latitude for twenty-three years, or "since Kossuth was here." All the pumps were frozen up, and whoever went to church that day was influenced by a bad conscience, so to speak.

—A young man named William Kennedy, twenty years of age, a resident of Bolivar, Westmoreland county, was caught between the bumpers of two cars of the Local Freight east, on which he was employed as a brakeman, yesterday forenoon, about a mile and a half west of Lilly's station, and so terribly crushed that he died in five minutes after.

—His Honor Judge Barnes, of the Johnstown District Court, donned the ermine for the first time last week, and we have the word of many persons that he won golden opinions alike from the bar and from the spectators for the prompt and careful manner in which he transacted the business that came up before him for consideration.

—Rev. Father Christy, late pastor of the Church of the Holy Name in this place, is among us at present writing receiving the congratulations of his many friends here on his improved physical condition. May fully restored health are long bring to his generous heart the consoling consciousness of a long and useful life yet in store for him.

—Robert Wallace, Esq., the venerable father of Hon. W. A. Wallace, died at his home in Wallacetown, Clearfield county, on the 2d inst., aged about 85 years. When we knew Mr. Wallace, in years long gone, he was a successful lawyer in Hollidaysburg, where he enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. After a long and honorable career, he sleeps well.

—From the report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools it appears that the estimated value of school property in Cambria county is $230,850, number of school houses, 161—of which 151 are frame, 9 of brick or stone, and 1 log; 11 new school houses were built during the year. Of the whole number, 43 are unfit for use and 113 are badly ventilated.

—Geo. M. Riddle, whom everybody knows and ties to, is bobbing around among his friends hereaway with all that gusto which marks his semi-occasional visits to this latitude. George is socially and otherwise a gentleman in whom there is no guile, and as he represents one of the best dry goods houses in Philadelphia, he finds it an easy matter to sell goods wherever he goes.

—Mr. M. A. Wesner, one of the most efficient and capable educators that Cambria county ever possessed, and who by the way has been at all times a faithful friend of the FREEMAN, has betaken himself to the city of Brotherly Love, where he proposes to attend a course of lectures on medical science preparatory to the adoption of the healing art as a profession. Success attend him.

—A young man of most respectable parentage, whose home is in Jackson township, was arrested yesterday afternoon and held in $500 bail to answer before the next term of our county court for the terrible crime of rape, the prosecutor being a thirteen year old girl who was employed as a domestic by the parents of the young man charged with the heinous offense. We withhold names until for the present.

—On Wednesday of last week our esteemed fellow citizen, Sheriff Linton, was so unfortunate as to fall from a scaffold in front of his ice-house and drag a chunk of ice that weighed fifty pounds down on top of him.—The injuries he received confined him to bed for several days, but we are glad to learn that he has so far regained his former self as to be able to sit on a chair and receive company.

—Hon. Peter B. McCord died at his residence in Lynn, Osage county, Missouri, on Saturday, the 2d inst., aged 58 years. He was President Judge of the Circuit Court of his district at the time of his death and was highly esteemed in the section of the State in which he resided. He was a native of Dauphin county, this State, and was married to a daughter of Mrs. Susan Rhey, of this place.

—Messrs. Akers and Fleming, of the Altoona *Mirror*, are being put through a course of legal sprouts in Huntingdon this week for alleged libel, contained in an article recently published in that paper, in which it was stated that Rev. Jos. A. Ross, of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, had been offered $300 for inducing a certain young lady to marry her uncle. May they hava a safe deliverance.

—The ice on the waters hereunto adjacent is one foot thick, and the majority of our ice-houses have been filled with a quantity of this "warm weather luxury" sufficient to last through another campaign. Apropos of this subject, what is to prevent some enterprising citizen from erecting an ice-house large enough to furnish a supply of this congealed fluid for the whole town? There is a fortune in store for the man who acts on this hint.

—Bernard McColgan, Esq., has been fully installed as Prothonotary of this county. His term of official service is only two weeks old, but during that time he has abundantly demonstrated that the ballots that were cast for him last November were not cast amiss. By the way, we hear that Mr. McColgan's predecessor, Captain Hite, has determined to cut loose from Ebensburg and make McKeesport his future home. Should this be so, sorry will we be.

—Mr. Charles Severins Lilly, cousin of Mr. Isidore Lilly, stewart of our county almshouse, died in New York on the 29th ult., in the thirty-second year of his age.—The deceased formerly resided in Hollidaysburg, where he learned the "art preservative," if we mistake not, in the good old *Standard* office. He was an intelligent, high-minded and exemplary young man, and his early demise is a source of deep regret to a large circle of relatives and friends.

—Tom. L. McNamara, one of the best boys that Hollidaysburg ever produced, bobbed in on us long enough the other day to pay for the FREEMAN for the current year. Tom sells goods for the well known house of Jacob Reigle & Co., 333 Market street, Philadelphia, and no firm in that city, we are free to say, has a salesman of whom it has more reason to feel proud than has the house of which our worthy friend Tom is the efficient and energetic representative.

—Two new County Auditors were sworn into office on the 4th instant, and the board now consists of the following-named gentlemen: H. P. Freidhoff, Conemaugh borough; John H. Fiske, White township, and Michael Sweeny, Cambria city. They began the work of auditing the accounts of the county last week, and expect to finish up inside of ten days from date. During the present week they have been engaged in adjusting the accounts of the Johnstown District Court.

—On the evening preceding the adjournment of the Teachers' Institute, several of the teachers put in an appearance at the residence of County Superintendent Chapman, with the avowed intention of presenting him with a number of handsome and valuable books, which same they did then and there, Mr. F. J. Parrish delivering the presentation speech and Mr. Chapman responding in that felicitious style for which recipients of kindly mementoes are so proverbial. A fitting testimonial well bestowed.

—Mr. Clement Fresh, a well known and much esteemed resident of Cambria township, died after a brief but very painful illness on Sunday morning, January 3d. The attending physician, Dr. Oatman, of this place, assures us that his death was the result of strangulation, produced by a combination of erysipelas and quinsy, the former disease rendering it impossible to do anything to alleviate the latter, which was the immediate cause of his death, he almost literally dying on his feet. The deceased was aged about 35 years.

—Mr. Geo J. Rodgers, of this place, is at present engaged in the sale of the "Excelsior Gas Burner," an arrangement that can be attached to any lamp, and which not only produces a much more brilliant light, but dispenses with the use of lamp chimneys.—We have one of these attachments in operation at our house "tu hum," and can say for it that it gives entire satisfaction. Mr. Rodgers also furnishes recipes for making the oil used with these burners, by following which a decided saving in the matter of expense is secured to the consumer. We commend the "Excelsior Gas Burner" as worthy of a trial.

—Presuming that the "Retrospect of the Teachers' Institute" would cover the ground fully, we have deemed it scarcely worth while at this late day to publish the proceedings of that body from the close of our report at Thursday noon until its adjournment at Friday noon, Jan. 1st, but when the concluding portions of the "Retrospect" reached us yesterday morning in the shape of five closely writen pages, we were forced to succumb to the pressure and hold a goodly portion of it over until our next issue.—Sorry this is thus, but necessity knows no law, even though the subject grows stale by deferring its publication.

—Mr. Silas H. Davis, one of the most exemplary young men in this community, died rather unexpectedly at an early hour on Sunday morning, 3d inst., aged about 30 years. The deceased was born lame and otherwise was of delicate constitution, his death being the result of inflammation of the lungs. He was the last of a family of fourteen children, all the others, besides father and mother having preceded him to the grave. As a grocer and confectioner he was very successful, his bodily ailments and his uniform courtesy and accommodating disposition winning for him the kindly consideration of the entire community. Peace to his ashes.

—Mr. John C. Ivory, who was born in this place in the year 1820 and was well known to many of our older citizens, died in St. Louis, whither he removed in 1840, on the morning of the 9th inst. Mr. Ivory was one of the most active and respected citizens of the city of his adoption, and held during his life time several positions of trust and profit under the municipal government.—His death was the result of injuries received seven years ago at Portsmouth, N. H., by being thrown from a buggy, whereby one of his legs was fractured, the wound never entirely healing. He died wealthy, leaving a wife and six children, three of whom are full grown.

—Our worthy friends of the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band who are just now being put through another "course of sprouts" by Prof. Keller, one of the best musicians that ever twirled a lip, propose to give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Court House in this place on Friday night, January 29th, the proceeds of course to be devoted to the payment of tuition fees, etc. The concert will no doubt be an enjoyable one, and as the object is a commendable one and the price of admission is to be placed at a figure so low that all can afford the outlay, we trust that the Court House will be rammed, jammed and crammed on Friday night week.

—On Thursday of last week, some men engaged in cutting ice at Shenkle's dam, a short distance below town, made a discovery. It was in this wise: They threw a slab of ice into a sled that was in waiting to convey it to a proper receptacle. The slab, owing to rough handling, broke, and in its centre was found a catfish about ten inches long. The fish was frozen to the degree of solidity that usually characterizes a grindstone, and a thermometer held close to its nose immediately fell two inches. But so soon as it was released from its imprisonment and placed in the water, it thawed out and swam away, and now those ice-men are wondering if the whole thing was not a dream.

FIRES.—On the night of Sunday, 3d inst., the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hoover, in Cambria township, was destroyed by fire. The property was insured in the Cambria County Mutual Fire Ins. Co., for $600. His loss was about $1,000. The insurance, we are requested to say, will be paid on presentation of the proper claim without any assessment being made on the stockholders of the Company. This speaks volumes in praise of one of our home institutions. The fire started in the upper story, caused by some defect in the flue, all the inmates except a small boy being absent at the time. All the movable property except a lot of apples and potatoes was saved from the burning building by those attracted to the scene.

The hotel of Mr. Joseph Rhoddy, at St. Lawrence, Chest township, together with its contents, which included a large quantity of furniture, was detroyed by fire on the 30th ultimo. The fire is supposed to have originated by one of his sons playing with matches in a bed room. Loss about $2,000. No insurance.

On the following day a house belonging to the estate of John J. Warner, deceased, situate at St. Lawrence and occupied by Dr. Noonan, was reduced to ashes. Loss $400. No insurance. Had it not been for the energy manifested by the people of the village much other property would undoubtedly have been destroyed, inasmuch as one building located not over twelve feet from the burning house was on fire, but was saved by the almost superhuman efforts of the citizens.

* * *

SCENE.—*A Train of Trunks—A Philadelphia Market Street Wholesale Notion House on Wheels.*—We saw a train of trunks going up street one day last week marked 'Thompson,' with a 'p.' We followed this queer train and in the end discovered that it belonged to our old friend with the young face, Joe P. Thompson. Following the bent of our inclination, we looked in upon Joseph's line of samples, and we do say that for style and cheapness they excel anything of the kind we have yet seen. Joe represents the old established and well known house of M. M. Marple & Co., 609 Market street, Philadelphia, importers and jobbers in notions, white goods, hosiery, gloves and fancy goods, with whom he has been connected for the past twenty years. Joe is familiarly known in this county, having been born in Indiana and raised in Cambria. We were pleased to see him in our town on a pop visit and trust that his numerous friends will call on him when they go to the city. This is his winter trip and the display of sample goods he has with him, and which would require a full column of our paper to speak of in detail, indicates that he means business. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Morris M. Marple, a gentleman who had a large circle of friends in this county, died in October last. His son, Mr. Harry L. Marple, a young gentleman of much promise and well deserved popularity, continues the business under the name and style of the old firm, and we bespeak for him the same measure of patronage as was accorded to his father.

* * *

NO USE of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

* * *

NEW DRESS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—The Pittsburg *Dispatch* inaugurated the new year by donning an entire new outfit, purchased at the always reliable and eminently successful type foundry of Messrs. Collins & McLeester, Philadelphia; and although not of our political faith, we are free to say that there is no paper on our exchange list that we would rather see manifesting such evidence of prosperity as the one in question. Always newsy, reliable, independent, able and devoid of bigotry in the treatment of all subjects it discusses, the *Dispatch* invariably displays a spirit we can approve, though it not unfrequently endorses what we feel in duty bound to condemn. The daily and weekly issues of the *Dispatch* are unsurpassed by any journal in the country, and any one who subscribes for either of them will be sure to get full value for his money.

* * *

—On Monday of last week, Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., was superseded in the office of District Attorney of Cambria county by Wm. H. Rose, Esq., elected to that position last November. The former gentleman was acknowledgedly one of the ablest officials that we have had in the District Attorney's office for many a year. Ever and always at his post, and uniformly courteous and obliging, he made each man with whom he came in contact his friend, while it is only necessary to refer to the measure of success which attended his prosecution of the celebrated Mike Moore homicide case to a conclusion to fix his legal status. We bespeak for him a prosperous future career, while for his successor, Mr. Rose, who is one of the most brilliant of the young lawyers of our bar, we would beg simply to say—"Try him!"

* * *

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—Three years ago Dr. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States from Germany for the cure of Coughs, severe Colds settled on the breast, Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. No medicine ever had such a success. 300,000 sample bottles have been distributed every year for three years by Druggists in all parts of the United States, and nearly 1000 letters from Druggists are now on our files, saying that no other preparation in their stores sells as well and gives such excellent satisfaction. All we ask is for you to go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store at Wilmore, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; regular size 75 cents.

* * *

—MacShane wrote a letter to McPike from Philadelphia, but before we had an opportunity to put it in print, the writer abandoned his proposed trip South and returned home, thus breaking as it were the thread of his narrative. Hence, being somewhat on the abandon ourself, we have abandoned the idea of publishing the letter in toto, though at least one scintillation of wit therefrom we cannot permit to waste its fragrance on the desert air. Here it is: "Were detained more than an hour at Cresson, and it always seemed to me to take longer to spend an hour there than at any other point, except Kittanning Point and Dornick Point, along the line of the road."

* * *

THE PITTSBURGH POST announces that in consequence of the modifications placed by the post office authorities upon certain sections of the new postal law concerning newspapers, it will commence January 1st to pay the postage and furnish THE WEEKLY POST at the old rates, viz: Two dollars a year, single copies, and in clubs of five or over, one dollar and fifty cents. THE DAILY POST, nine dollars a year, postage paid by the proprietors.

* * *

SEEDS, GRAIN, FEED, &C.—*The Farmers Interested.*—See advertisement of Messrs. Geo. L. Peabody & Co., in this paper. The firm named are extensive and reliable dealers in seeds, grain, etc., their specialty being seeds. With them can be found at all times the best timothy and clover seeds, etc.

* * *

If you want to purchase **LAND** Read the B. & M. Advertisement in another column.

Communications.

RETROSPECT OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

DEAR FREEMAN—The Teachers' Institute which met, in response to the call of Co. Sup't Chapman, at the Court House in Ebensburg on Monday, Dec. 28, 1874, and adjourned *sine die* on Friday following, was the largest assemblage of the kind that ever convened in Cambria county, the maximum number of teachers in attendance being 139 and the minimum 62. The Institute passed off quite pleasantly, and although perhaps not as successful in a practical point of view as could have been wished, it did much to instruct and edify those in attendance, while at the same time it had the good effect of elevating the teachers' profession.

It is my purpose to review the principal topics of discussion and other interesting features of the Institute, the first of which was the

OPENING ADDRESS

of Mr. Chapman relative to the objects of the Institute and the progress of the common school system during the past few years. I regret that the inclemency of the weather prevented me from reaching the Institute in time to hear this creditable effort.

The next exercise was the discussion of the question,

"HOW CAN WE ELEVATE THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING?"

which was discussed by several teachers.

Mr. J. W. Trabert made some pertinent remarks on

"THE WORDS WE USE,"

and was followed by others on the same topic.

The next effort worthy of notice was an essay,

"THE TEACHER'S CARE-TAKING,"

by Mr. Chapman. This was a very sensible and well conceived production. Mr. C. held that the teacher should have a thought for the physical no less than the moral well being of his pupils, as the germs of disease were not unfrequently planted in the constitution of the child by indiscretions at school, such as passing from the extreme of heat to that of cold and *vice versa*, by reckless disregard of the laws of health in eating unripe or decayed fruit, poisonous confections, etc., which in after life bring on misery and add greatly to the list of premature mortality. Mr. C., in conclusion, urged teachers to use all the means in their power to prevent the youth under their care from destroying their health by needless exposure while at school.

A poetical selection,

"MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN,"

was read with much pathos by Mr. W. W. Quigg.

The next in order was a lecture on

"SOME OF THE OBJECTS TO BE HAD IN VIEW IN TEACHING,"

by Mr. N. N. Keener. This was an interesting topic and Mr. K. did ample justice to his theme. As a deep thinker, sound reasoner and fluent speaker the gentleman named had not a superior, scarcely an equal, in the Institute. "The art of acquiring," "power of retention" and "facility of expression" were the principal objects the lecturer urged the teachers to keep in view. I am sorry that time will not allow me to give this really meritorious effort a more extended notice.

"THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER,"

a poetical selection, was very well rendered by Miss Sheppard.

The next on the programme was an essay by Miss A. R. Quinn on

"TEACHING HISTORY,"

wherein she presented her method of teaching the branch in question. Miss Q. uses Barnes' History, which is interspersed with maps representing scenes of historical interest; also chronological tables, etc. In preparing the lesson for recitation the student draws an outline map on slate or blackboard of the places of settlements, scenes of battles, etc. This combines geography with history and impresses the subject on the mind in such a manner that it is not easily forgotten. Several veteran teachers endorsed Miss Q.'s plan and expressed a determination to put it into execution in their respective schools.

"HOW SHALL WE TEACH GRAMMAR?"

caused some animated discussion, indulged in by Messrs. Keener, Maloy, McPheeters, Anderson, Krise and Strayer. Some of the speakers dilated on the necessity of a knowledge of grammar for correct speaking and writing, but the President ruled this out of order, and requested the participants to keep to the point—how to teach grammar. This caused some dissatisfaction, which was probably owing to a misapprehension of the position taken by the President.

A feature of the Institute was the spelling contest, Adams' Speller being the book used. This gave an advantage to some who had used the book over others who had never seen it. The conditions of the contest were, however, made known previous to the spelling, so that all understood what was expected of them.

Rev. J. F. Reinmund, erst of Ohio, now of this State, arrived Tuesday noon, was introduced, and delivered a short address on

"INSTITUTE WORK."

During the afternoon the same gentleman lectured on

"PRIMARY INSTRUCTION,"

in which he advanced views that were controverted by Mr. Keener and others, and a spirited discussion followed.

Miss Emma McCague then explained her method of teaching

"PRIMARY ARITHMETIC,"

using the blackboard and an abacus to demonstrate her theory. Mr. Keener objected to the introduction of Miss McCague's system into the schools of the county. The system alluded to is in use in the Johnstown schools and is known as "object teaching," such articles as apples, balls, etc., being used to teach the child to count, add, subtract, multiply and divide. Mr. Parrish thought it was not necessary to bring objects into country schools, as the children can count before they are sent to school. Mr. Chapman also objected, stating that the object of the public schools was to do the greatest possible good in the least possible time, and that in country places where the term is short he considered object teaching a waste of time.

"THE TEACHER'S CLAIMS ON CIVILIZATION"

was a well written essay by Mr. Maloy. The essayist dwelt on the efforts made to preserve literature on the continent of [illegible] wreck of vandal [illegible] a few books were preserved [illegible] the general ruin "on the shores of the Mediterranean," and how from these the foundation of modern lore was laid by the diffusion of copies of such books throughout civilized Europe.

Mr. Reinmund's signal effort was a lecture on

"WILL POWER,"

in which he described the force of will possessed by Napoleon I, Wellington, Warren Hastings and our own beloved Washington. "Washington," he said, "was not so great a man as either Napoleon or Wellington, but he transcended both in goodness." He went on to show the power of the will for good or evil and urged all teachers to use their best efforts to fashion the will power of their pupils for good.

Mr. B. H. Patterson gave an able lecture on

"THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION."

Mr. P. is a correct theorist, as those who listened to the effort in question will abundantly testify.

In addition to the readings already noticed, Mr. McPheaters rendered

"FARMER JOHN"

in style somewhat similar to Dickens' reading. If I am a judge, this was the best read piece of all the selections.

Mr. Brubaker read

"THE BOYS," "NO SECTS IN HEAVEN," AND "THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW,"

all in recherche style, but the last named piece in a most pathetic and sympathetic tone.

Another splendid reading was by Mr. Maloy, the selection being

"HUMOROUS SKETCHES OF EUROPEAN GUIDES."

Several other pieces were read by as many ladies and gentlemen.

The next subject we shall notice was an essay on

"PHYSIOLOGY IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS,"

by Mr. J. Frank Strayer. This was well written, though rather too long winded to be interesting to an audience. Mr. S. is in favor of introducing the study of Physiology, i. e., the science of human bodies, or at least that branch of it known as hygeine, or the science of health, into our schools. This, where practicable, would be a very useful study.

Mrs. J. C. Clark was the authoress of an essay entitled

"HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA."

The remark made above with regard to length will apply with equal force to this effort. Like the former, it was well written and in a newspaper would no doubt be very interesting.

"THAT BOY,"

by Miss R. A. Wilson, was to the point. It depicted the difficulties teachers have with incorrigible scholars, which is by no means made better by the parents of aforesaid boy believing his version of every affair which happens in school and elsewhere.

"SHOULD MENTAL ARITHMETIC BE TAUGHT AS A SEPARATE BRANCH?"

Mr. Reinmund gave this branch the benefit of his attention, favoring the teaching of it, but not as a separate branch. Several teachers followed Mr. Reinmund on "Mental Arithmetic." All dwelt on the usefulness of the study, but some were in favor of merging Mental into the same book with Written Arithmetic. Mr. Reinmund opposed this plan. He was in favor of teaching mental as a handmaid to written, but thought it the better plan to teach it from a separate book. My experience in the matter is that I never saw a person who was a proficient in Mental that was not also good in Written Arithmetic. To be a good arithmetician, a person must be able to analyze the problem, to reason it and bring it to its logical conclusion, or answer; and the training of the mind to this process is Mental Arithmetic, no matter whether this knowledge be acquired by the study of Mental Arithmetic as it is taught in our schools or by the old and more tedious way of reasoning without a standard by which to reason.

"PRIMARY INSTRUCTION" AND "HOW SHOULD CHILDREN BE TAUGHT TO READ?"

were ably ventilated by Mr. Reinmund and Mr. Patterson giving the benefits of their observations to the Institute.

"MORAL INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMON SCHOOL"

was ably discussed in an essay by Miss E. Carter and one by Mr. J. Frank Strayer. Mr. Maloy thought the imparting of moral instruction in the Common School impracticable. "The Puritans," he said, "were a religiously educated people, and read the Bible, yet the Puritans persecuted the Quakers and burned witches. The people of England and France, who were also religiously educated, burned witches. The French he supposed had burned more than the English.(?) Mr. Quigg thought it was possible to teach morals in the common school.—The teacher, he said, should inculcate honesty in all dealings between scholars in their studies and in all things pertaining to the school, and he thought by the time their education was finished they would be moral and honest members of society. Mr. McGough thought moral instruction impracticable, and adduced a judicious instance of the perversion of a text of Scripture by a schoolmate of his, while he was yet a school-boy. Rev. J. F. Reinmund said that when he taught school he had always opened it with prayer and the reading of the Bible; and if he were yet teaching he would do in like manner, provided, however, that the parents of the children did not object to the proceeding. In case of a difference of opinion on religious subjects he would respect the belief of those whose duty it was to say how their children should be instructed. Mr. Patterson followed with some sensible remarks on the same subject.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

NOT ANY IN MINE, PLEASE.

EDITOR CAMBRIA FREEMAN—Dear Sir: In your last issue I noticed the following (see Wednesday afternoon's proceedings of Institute): "In this meeting Messrs. F. J. Parrish, —— Reinmund, John Porter and Dr. D. W. Evans were the prominent participants."—Now, the fact is, I absolutely refused to be a "*prominent participant*" in that meeting, as the President of that meeting very well knows; and he also knows some of my reasons for refusing to take part in its proceedings. Why, after all this, I should be made notorious is more than I can tell. D. W. EVANS.

* * *

California Correspondence.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal.,
Jan. 1, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—I hail the New Year with joy, and send greeting to the *Freeman*. It is cold here now. There have been several little frosts, and ice has been formed as thick as thin window glass. Yet it is warm at noon, and the flies and mosquitoes are out. There are two kinds of mosquitoes here. The summer mosquito is small, but the winter mosquito is a *whopper*—as large as a small fly. We have to poison the flies every day, or they would increase like the locusts of Egypt. People tell me that they would be worse if the weather was wet, as it usually is about the holidays. But we had early rains this year, and now we have none when we ought to have them. The season so far has been unfavorable for a good crop next harvest. The ground is dry, though the wheat is coming up. Our folks have about 650 acres plowed, and they have one land to plow yet. This land is one mile long and half a mile wide and contains 320 acres. They will plow it in about twenty days with two gang plows, that turn thirteen furrows. There is a box on the plow and the seed is put in the box about two bushels at a time. Sacks of wheat are hauled around and placed at different stations along the route, so as to be accessible at all times. They have a crank attached to the wheel, and this distributes the seed, which falls just before the plows, to which small harrows are attached which smooth the surface after the plow. They have four lands of 160 acres each now plowed. One land is a little larger than this. I ride five miles a day, and I can see fifteen gang plows at work all the time. These turn over about 150 acres per day. The feed and seed run up heavy into figures. Our folks will sow about 1,000 bushels of wheat and feed as much barley while putting in and reaping the crop. This alone is worth $2,000.

Mining is better than farming here. The Nevada mines are doing very well, and new *leads* have been discovered which are immensely rich. I send you a list of men who have made fortunes in a week.

In the south of California, new mines have been discovered of *cinnibar* or *silver ore*. These are called the "*Panamint*" mines, and millions of dollars have already been invested. Two hundred houses were built in a month, and there are over a thousand inhabitants there now. They have already started a graveyard, six men having been killed the other day in one fight. But that is nothing here. The man that shot the editor (Madden) has given himself up and is in jail now.

Our men are out to-day poisoning squirrels (gophers) with wheat steeped in strychnine. Thes little pests almost ruin a crop when it is getting ripe, just before harvest, and they increase very rapidly. They live under ground, and not on trees, so that they cannot be shot, and the only way to diminish their number is to poison them. It is no easy matter, however, to go over 1,000 acres with the poison. The ground is full of holes, a rod or so apart, and the wheat is just dropped in. There are many drawbacks in raising wheat. The feed and the seed comes out; then what the birds and the squirrels and stray live stock use up comes out; then the wages of the laborers come out; then the threshing comes out; then the price of sacks comes out; then hauling to the railroad; then freight; then storage; then commission for selling it, etc., etc.,—so that but a small profit is left. For instance, our folks furnished feed and seed last year, say 800 bushels of wheat and as much barley. They got about 8,000 bushels. They paid $750 for threshing, $530 for sacks, $300 for labor, $300 for freight and $300 for commission. Then the taxes are $150, and seed and feed kept out for this year again, say 1,000 bushels of wheat and as much barley. "That's the way the money goes." BOB ROY.

* * *

RECEPTION OF SISTERS OF ST. BENEDICT.—On Wednesday, 6th inst., (the Feast of Epiphany), Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec visited Carrolltown for the purpose of receiving into the order of the "Sisters of St Benedict" the following named young ladies: Miss Rose Behe, of Carrolltown (in religion Sister M. Agnes,) received the black veil and made her first vows; Miss Mary [illegible], of Pottsville, (in religion Sister Mary Hildegardis,) Miss Annie Lyons, of St. Vincent's, (in religion Sister Mary Benedicta,) Miss Lizzie Flattery, of Johnstown, (in religion Sister Mary Scholastica,) and Miss Bridget Murphy, also of Johnstown, (in religion Sister Mary Stanislaus,) received the white veil as a token of their reception into the order of the good Sisters of St. Benedict.—The reception took place in the spacious church of St Benedict, and the ceremonies were, as usual, grand and imposing. During the Mass the Rt. Rev. Bishop preached an eloquent and able sermon on the gospel of the day.

* * *

WHEN a discoverer of any scientific subject asks the co-operation of the learned in science, to test the merit and truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then to indorse and recommend it, it is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. And all those who have tested it (among whom we may mention Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, Chemists and State Assayers of Massachusetts; Walter Burnham, M. D. Prof. of Surgery in Penna. University, Philadelphia; Geo. Gray, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,) assert it is the best preparation in use for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, creates a new growth. It is certainly worthy of a trial.—*Newburyport Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

* * *

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

* * *

GREATNESS.—Some men are born to greatness, others achieve greatness, and yet others have greatness thrust upon them. But is is an undeniable fact that the greatest of them all never acted or could act the part of wisdom to more perfection than by going to Myers & Lloyd's cheap store, High street, Ebensburg, and buying a bill of goods suitable to the season, and commensurate with the wants of their respective households.

* * *

BELOW ZERO.—Twenty-two degrees below zero was what was registered by the thermometer the other day. It was by odds the coldest day of the season, and the only ones who shivered and shook not were they who had been possessed of enough forethought to provide themselves with a stove from Geo. W. Yeager & Co.'s establishment, Altoona. He sells the best in the market.

* * *

A ZEPHYR.—Breathes there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, "This is mine own, my native land!" If such there be, go mark him well—for him no minstrel's raptures swell, and close examination will most likely disclose the fact that he does not buy what ready-made clothing he needs at S. J. Hess & Bro.'s, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

OBITUARY.

[illegible].—In this place, on Saturday morning, Jan. 2d, CHARLES, son of George and Mary [illegible], aged 4 months.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So his spirit has flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

CHEAPER THAN EVER

GOODS MARKED DOWN

TO MEET THE

GREAT REDUCTION IN WAGES

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

FRENCH MERINOS

ALL COLORS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

FINE DRESS GOODS

IN TEN COLORS, AT THE LOW PRICE OF

Twenty-Five Cents a Yard

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS, AT THE POPULAR STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN

Nos. 113 and 115 CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

WANTED. AGENTS for the "LIFE AND LABORS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE." Complete, authentic; a fresh book. Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

500 AGENTS WANTED immediately, to sell very desirable NEW PATENT articles for housekeepers and others. G. J. CAPEWELL, Cheshire, Ct.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

conduct an Agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept constantly on file, open to inspection by customers. Every Advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission. An advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A Book of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent FREE to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the Advertisement they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Offices (Times Building),

41 Park Row, N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that I did on the 29th day of December, 1874, buy at Constable's sale the following personal property belonging to JACOB WHITE, to wit: 1 set bench planes and all his carpenter tools, 1 tool chest, 1 cook stove and utensils, 1 corner cupboard, 2 tables, 1 doughtray, 1 sewing machine, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 cradle, 1 heating stove, 1 bureau, 1 clock, 1 rocking chair, 1 stand, 5 crocks, and 29 yards of carpet—all which I purpose leaving with the said Jacob White, at Nicktown, in Barr township, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.
Jan. 15, 1875.-3t.* MICHAEL KIRSCH.

GEO. L. PEABODY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS, GRAIN, FLOUR, &c., &c.,

325 Liberty Street,

[1-15.-2m.] Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN O'CONNELL, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John O'Connell, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Penn'a, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
Jan 15.-3t.* WM. O'CONNELL, Executor.

NOTICE.—An application will be made on the 9th of February next for the incorporation of "ST. PETER'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY," of Hemlock. The objects of the Society are the mutual encouragement of the members in the practice of the duties of religion, mutual improvement, and analogous purposes. [1-15.-3t.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

Postage Free.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 1, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, and Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and Several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical recipes are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special Circulars sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications for patents have been made through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold, in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, corner F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

$1 ONE PRICE TO ALL.

The New York WORLD

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

POSTAGE PREPAID BY US.

The Weekly World, One Year - $1.0

An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten.
The Semi-Weekly to getter-up of club of twenty.
The Daily to getter-up of club of fifty.

All the news of the past seven days is given in the weekly edition of THE WORLD (Wednesday) which contains, in addition to the news, many special features prepared expressly for it. The Grange department gives each week the latest news of the order and of the Patrons. The agricultural department presents the latest experiments and experiences of practical culturists, full reports of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, letters from practical farmers, and interesting discussions of profitable farming. The page for the family furnishes interest and amusement for the fireside during the long winter evenings. Full and trustworthy live stock, country produce, and general produce market reports show the state of trade.

The Semi-Weekly World, 1 Yr., $2.0

An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten.
The Daily to getter-up of club of twenty-five.
The Semi-Weekly contains (Tuesdays and Fridays) all the contents of the Weekly, one or two first-rate Novels during the year, and all the cream of the Daily World.

"THE WORLD" AND ITS WORK.
[*Binghamton Leader.*]

Those of our Democratic friends who desire to subscribe for a New York paper will find none that equals *The World* in ability, or that so fearlessly and clearly advocates Democratic principles. In the news from all parts of the world, it is complete, and its editorials on all subjects are vigorous and logical. To the farmer it is invaluable; it teaches him many things that tend to promote his best interests which he sorely needs his eyes open to. *The World* is now doing a great work in behalf of the Democratic party, and should be fully sustained.

A THOROUGH NEWSPAPER.
[*Manchester Union.*]

The World, in point of ability, enterprise, and influence, stands at the head of the Democratic press in this country.

Address, "THE WORLD,"
35 Park Row, New York.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-tf.* JOHN PARKE.

☞ SEND YOUR ORDERS for SLEIGH RUNNERS, SLEIGH BASKETS, SLEIGH SOLES, SLEIGH KNEES AND BEAMS, SLEIGH IRONS, AND ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., JOHNSTOWN, WHERE YOU CAN BUY AT RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP [illegible] CAR [illegible] NO. 1 AND NO. [illegible] QUANTITIES TO SUIT P[illegible] DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., Johns[illegible]

ACHING FOR A ROW.

Yesterday, as a policeman was leaning against the walls of the Detroit and Milwaukee depot, he was approached by a man about thirty years old, whose red face was a good match for his hair. He was a little "sprung," and he felt like a steer turned into a clover field.

"Mister," said he, speaking very confidentially to the officer, "I don't want to get locked up, and have my name in the papers, and be fined, but I am in from Ionia, on a little blow out, and I'd give a clean ten dollar note to have a little scrimmage with somebody." "You mean you want to fight?" asked the officer. "That's what I mean. I'm just aching for a row. I want to stand before about three good fellows and have some one to give me the word to go in." The officer asked if he was heavy on the fight, and he answered; "Heavy! I should say I was! Why, I'm terrible. They call me the Russian bear at home, and the full town stand up or sit down, just as I say!"

The officer told him it was his duty to discourage disorderly conduct; but in a case like that, where a man had come 120 miles to get up a row, he felt it his duty to extend indirect aid. He told the Russian bear to go to the corner of Beaubren street, enter some saloon, talk in a very loud voice, and he'd soon have his hands full.

"That's me; much obliged!" exclaimed the man, and he walked off. In about ten minutes a boy came running down and said that a man with a chewed ear, two black eyes and a broken nose was "up there" in the ditch. The officer went back with the boy, and he soon came upon the Russian bear, who was lying in the gutter, one leg doubled back, blood all over him and his coat ripped in every seam. "That's you, is it?" asked the officer, as he pulled at the man's arm. "Well, did you find the row?" "Policeman," replied the man, as he regained his feet and looked at himself and felt of his ear, "policeman," don't it seem to you as if I did?"

A BRAVE MOTHER SAVES HER CHILD FROM A COUGAR.

On the bank of the clear fork of the Brazos river, John Selman and his family were sitting in his little cabin, enjoying the comforts of a brilliant fire, when the dogs set up a fierce barking, says the Kansas City *Times*. Mr. Hewitt, who lives with Mr. Selman, walked out to see what was the matter, and discovered a large cougar. Mr. H. stepped back to get a gun, leaving the door open, intending to return in a moment. But their morning visitor did not choose to wait for his return, and followed immediately into the house. The first introduction the intruder gave himself was to leap upon a little child, taking hold of its neck with its monster teeth, inflicting some very severe wounds. Mrs. Selman the mother of the child, grabbed it and released it. The animal then made an attempt to recapture the child from the mother, and Mr. Hewitt, who is gifted with uncommon size and strength, knocked the monster down and kicked it under the bed. Mr. Selman had got hold of the gun by that time, and as the cougar came from under the bed he shot it, the ball entering the left side of its neck, ranging back and coming out through the abdomen. But that only infuriated him more than ever. He then leaped upon the bed, tearing the bed and bedding. The door had got closed during the fracas, and the wild animal, having become dissatisfied with his little prison, like a lion in a cage, leaped from side to side of the room, upsetting the chairs, tables, and other furniture, at the same time uttering the most terrific screams imaginable. At last, Mr. Selman got hold of another gun, and shot it through the shoulder. It then jumped at the fire, grabbing its mouth full of live coals, and stood there and growled until Mr. Selman opened the door, and Mr. Hewitt took it by the tail and dragged it out into the yard, where it died. It measured eleven feet nine inches in length.

* * *

TOM SANDERS of Buffalo owns a little, lazy, slow mare, that is the ridicule of his friends. One recent evening he and some of these friends were talking of horses, when he astonished them by offering to bet a hundred dollars that he could ride his mare twenty miles in an hour. He counted out his money in a tantalizing way, remarking that his mare had been laughed at long enough, and he had made up his mind to show what she could do.—It seemed like robbing Tom, so they all said, to take his bet, but he insisted, and the stakes were put into trustworthy hands. A day was chosen for the trial, and when it came Tom led them to the Central Railroad depot, where the homely little mare was found aboard a baggage car. Tom had ticketed her for Rochester by express, and when the train was ready to start he got on her back, smiling triumphantly.—He said he reckoned that he could ride that way twenty miles in an hour, unless the time table lied. Away went the train, with the referee holding his watch, and the three fellows who had joined in the bet against the mare very sorrowful of expression. About fifteen miles had been run in about half an hour, and Tom was grinning in anticipation of easy victory, when the car bumped over something, and he was thrown off the mare by hastily applied air brakes. An axle had broken, and the train was stopped for more than an hour. And Tom was not so rueful over the loss of the stakes and the failure of his trick, as he was over his stupidity in not thinking of taking the mare off the car and riding the rest of the twenty miles, as there had been ample time to do within the hour.

* * *

TO DISGUISE CASTOR OIL.—Rub two drops oil of cinnamon with an ounce of glycerine, and add an ounce of castor oil. Children will take it and ask for more.

* * *

SWEETENING OLD LARD.—Take a small bunch of slippery elm bark and put it in the lard, and cook one hour.

* * *

"HELL CLOSED FOR REPAIRS" was the title of the Rev. Mr. Lutz's sermon, in New Haven, on New Year's night.

A LIVELY CONVERSATION AT THE DOOR.

A Life Drama.

Scene, Corner of Sixth & Market Streets,

Time, One O'clock.

STRANGER—What's the price of that coat?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—The price is on the ticket, sir, $10.50, in plain figures; same price to everybody.

✓ STRANGER—Oh, pshaw; that's what they all say. You'll take off that 50.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—No, sir; under no circumstances. If that 50 could be scratched the price would have been marked so at first. There is no second price. The figures are down to bottom rock. Should you buy $1,000 of us, nothing could be taken off. We have ONE PRICE to everybody and all are treated alike, whether they buy a single pair of working pants or three suits. ✓

STRANGER—Isn't that pretty stiff?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—Nothing stiff intended. Try us. See if we are not patient and obliging. Only we think it fairest for both parties to name at once the lowest price, and stick to it. Small buyers, on our rule, have as good a chance as large ones. ✓

STRANGER—Well, suppose I purchase a garment and it don't fit?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—Bring it back.

STRANGER—Yes, and perhaps get a worse one in exchange.

✓ OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—No, sir; get no worse one—get your money back.

STRANGER—Explain that. You mean, of course, if you can't fit me.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—No, sir; we mean that if, within ten days, you bring back the garment unworn and uninjured, your money, cent for cent will be returned to you.

✓ STRANGER—You mean simply, if I don't like the goods.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—I mean if you don't like it, or your wife don't like it, or the weather changes, or you find goods somewhere else you like better, or you imagine you have been in any way misinformed, bring back the purchase and take back the purchase money. We give a signed guarantee to that effect.

✓ STRANGER—Why, that's a new thing. What is it like?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—'Tis a card signed by the firm, binding us in every way. Wait a minute, and I'll show you one.

✓ [He reads over carefully the following Guarantee, which goes with every purchase at Oak Hall.]

We hereby guarantee:

1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*

✓ 2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*

3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*

4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days from date of purchase.*

[*Signed,*]

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

✓ STRANGER—What is that remark about the quality of goods?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—It means that the ACTUAL NAME and grade of the goods are printed on the price label attached to every garment in Oak Hall, and that no misrepresentation can be made.

✓ STRANGER—Ah, this looks lovely, to be sure, if you only mean to stand up to it.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—We do, and shall stand firmly by these principles as our only rules of business. The people who don't believe it can prove us very easily if they choose.

✓ STRANGER—Well, I'll try you once at any rate.

We think this was a sensible conclusion. Let the people inform themselves of what we are doing at OAK HALL to make excellent Clothing and Cheapen the Prices under our New Order of Business.

✓ Our store is fuller than ever of Men's and Boys' Best Made Handsome Clothing, which, under our Ready-Money paid down One-Price Guarantee System, fixes our prices lower than the wholesale stores. This is a good time to visit the city, and the cost of the fare can be saved in getting Clothing at the Low Prices we are now selling our goods.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

ONE PRICE
CASH PAYMENTS
OUR COMPASS
CASH RETURNED
FULL GUARANTEE

OAK HALL,

The Largest Clothing House in America,

S. E. cor. of 6th & Market Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY and DAILY for 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

The Weekly Sun.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, *postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate.*

The Daily Sun.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 20,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," NEW YORK CITY.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

A LITTLE CONFAB

—ABOUT THE—

Singer Sewing Machine

And Where to Buy It.

COUNTRYMAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I presume it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean.

C.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C. OF E.—Well, just down there, two doors east of Zahm's store, is the place, and my word for it you will be well pleased with your purchase if you invest in one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY & TATE, the agents, have now on hand all styles and sizes of these indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating gentlemen who will be pleased to show you the ins and outs of their various machines, whether you desire to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphrenalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing of machines in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at very moderate rates. Don't forget the place—High street, two doors east of Zahm's store, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY.

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,

July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 20.tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1.'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

Ebensburg, Sept. , 1873.-tf.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIEES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATENDD TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPOIRUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Andrew Moses,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Eagle PLANING MILL.

M. SIMON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Flooring, Weather-Boarding, Shutters

SASH-DOORS, BRACKETS AND MOULDINGS,

LUMBER of EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SHINGLES and POSTS—Cedar and Locust.

Scroll-Sawing and Re-sawing done to order.

CORNER ROBINSON AND ANDERSON STS.,

[9-18.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. [3m.]

Ebensburg

WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..............WM. H. SECHLER

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

TO KEEP OUT MOTHS.—The simplest and most effectual receipt. Red cider chips are good to keep in drawers, wardrobes, closets, trunks, etc.; are a positive preventive of the ravages of moths.

PUT ALUM IN STARCH.—To keep colors bright for a long time, dissolve a piece of alum the size of a shellbark and stir it into a pint of starch. For starching muslins, ginghams, and calicoes, which must be often washed, it is very desirable, will keep the colors nice and bright much longer, and the cost and trouble is but a trifle.

CATARRH CURE.—Take a wide-mouthed glass bottle loosely filled with cotton, and pour on it the following mixture: Pure carbolic acid, 80 grains; aqua ammonia (sp. gr. 0.96), 90 grains; distilled water, 160 grains; rectified spirits of wine, 80 grains. Inhale frequently through the nose, and now and then into the mouth.

WASH FOR ROUGH SKIN.—Many ladies are troubled with a roughness of the skin, and a very agreeable wash can be made, which will remove this, of the following ingredients: Tincture myrrh, one-half ounce; pimpernel water, four ounces; elder flower water, four ounces; musk, one grain; rectified spirits of wine, six ounces.

SLEEPLESSNESS at night is often remedied by applying friction to all parts of the body and limbs. To accomplish it, take a crash towel and give it a lively motion in rubbing downward from the head, until the blood will be put in lively circulation, rubbing hardest upon the chest. If a towel is not at hand the hand may be used for the purpose.

CURE FOR SOFT CORNS.—Dip a bit of soft linen rag into turpentine, and wrap it around the soft corn; wet the cloth in it night and morning, and in a few days the corn will have disappeared; but the relief to the throbbing, burning pain, comes almost immediately after the first or second application. Wear cotton between the toes and the corns will not reappear.

ROUTING RATS.—To banish rats, plant asphodel near the barn or stable where they are, or put some in their holes. Rats have such an aversion to this plant that they will quit the premises where it is. If they are in drains or cellars, scatter sulphate of iron, (copperas) in their runs.—The copperas should not be dissolved. It is our best and cheapest disinfectant. The sulphuric acid burns their feet, and they leave in a short time without dying. This will be appreciated by every housekeeper that has to endure the stench of a dead rat.

POKE-ROOT FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.—D. F. C. Renner, of Frederick county, Md., writes to the Department of Agriculture that several years ago he collected some poke-root (*phytolacca decandra*) for medicinal purposes, and placed it at various places about the house to dry. After several days he observed that there were many cockroaches lying dead, and upon examination found that they had been partaking freely of poke-root. Some of the root was placed near their haunts, and the result was that it rid the premises of those insects. Since then he has communicated the remedy to others, who have tested it with satisfactory results.

HOW TO APPLY LIME.—We think lime should never be plowed under, as it sinks rapidly in the soil when placed on top, and it needs the action of the atmosphere to produce the best result. Mr. J. S. Gee, of this State, says he has plowed up lime from the bottom of the furrows ten to fifteen years after sowing it upon the surface on grass. This showed a rapid sinking, and that, if plowed under, it would go below the reach of the plow. Mr. G. regards it as of great importance in bringing up a poor soil, and says that many of the fields formerly the poorest, upon his farm, are now the most productive, and made so from top-dressing with lime, at the rate of fifty to five hundred bushels to the acre. We should recommend to slake the lime with brine made of refused salt before top-dressing.

* * *

A SQUIRREL'S LEAP.—Recently a little red squirrel, having been pestered considerably by the lads above the saw-mill of Eben Webster & Co., on Marsh Point, Orono, took refuge for life by running up the large brick chimney near the mill. By clinging to the corner he kept foothold so well that he succeeded in reaching the very top. He found himself upon the iron cap 105¼ feet from the ground. As more and more of the waste stuff from the mill was added to the furnace the chimney grew hotter and his situation became more and more disagreeable. He tried to descend upon the side of the chimney, but after getting down a few feet gave it up, turned about and went back. By this time the chimney top had become so hot that he must leave it, so after looking about carefully for a few minutes he evidently made up his mind that he must leap to save his life, and this he did, spreading out his legs and balancing himself so that he struck the ground about fifty feet from the base, uninjured, and immediately scampered off and secreted himself under a pile of boards a little distance away.

* * *

ROMAN REMAINS.—An important discovery has been made at Highwood, near the village of Ashill, in Norfolk, England, consisting of a vast collection of Roman remains in an oak-lined well, 60 feet deep. The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society recently visited the spot, when the well, under the superintendence of Mr. Barton, was emptied of its contents by a number of workmen. The well contains a great variety of articles, the most abundant being urns, of which about 100 have been obtained; more than fifty of these are perfect and many of most beautiful form and ornamentation. There is considerable doubt as to the purpose which these wells were intended to serve. There are other two at Ashill, and others have been found elsewhere.

* * *

A HAPPY FACULTY.—The M. Pietri, nephew of the celebrated Chief of Police of Paris, possessed one singular quality which would have made him an excellent clown in a pantomime. He had the very rare quality of forcing facial changes. While his eyes would apparently denote that he was crying his mouth would be laughing, his cheeks furrowed like those of an old man. More wonderful, he had control of all these transformations and could retain them at will without trouble or pain. It is said that during the last days of the Empire he went in and out of his different places unrecognized by even his most intimate associates.

* * *

A POTTERY TREE.—The pottery tree of Para is one of the curiosities of Brazil. The stem does not exceed a foot in diameter and grows to the hight of one hundred feet. But its greatest peculiarity consists in the nature of its wood and bark, which contain so much silica that they are used for the manufacture of earthenware vessels. The bark contains more silica than the potter's wood; and in preparing it for the potter's use, it is first burnt, and the residuum is pulverized and mixed with clay, a similar quantity of each ingredient producing a superior ware. The fresh bark cuts like soft sandstone, and when dried is difficult to break.